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Controls Horn Flies up to 3 weeks. A "specific" for Ticks and Lice. Both kills and protects against re-infestation up to 3 weeks. Most economical! Dilutes 1-160 up to 1-640.

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PHOENIX, ARIZONA



TO THE EDITOR

NOT PROMISING—It's very dry here and if it should be a normal year henceforth (from Apr. 23) it will not be very promising. I for one think we should take away the subsidies when possible and pay as we go.—Swan H. Olson, Carbon County, Wyo.

BACKS BENSON—I think it would be advisable for the American National to go on record approving Secretary Ezra Benson in his stand on price supports. I believe a better economy will result if the farmers and ranchers have to rely more on an open market and less on government subsidy. We had an easy winter with prospects for early grass. Feed seems adequate.—Alvin A. Ellis, Carbon County, Mont.

FEEDERS SUFFER — Cattle feeders have suffered a great deal in this area as a result of high priced feeders, supported grain and low fat cattle prices. (Continued on Page 30)

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DUCCER

PRICES FOR FED CATTLE may not change much from present levels until fall when some seasonal strength is expected, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and continues: Prices for lower quality cattle probably will decline seasonally this summer and be somewhat lower than a year earlier in the autumn.

TWENTY TO 25 PER CENT more cattle have been sold for slaughter since the first of the year than in the same period of 1952. The gain over a year earlier is expected to diminish but marketings will remain well above 1952 levels. This would slow but not halt the increase in cattle on farms. Hog slaughter probably will continue 12 to 15 per cent below 1952 the rest of the year.

COSTS ON THE FARMS AND RANCHES have come down, but not much. Prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes and wage rates, averaged 2 per cent lower in the first quarter of 1953 than a year earlier. Most of the decline was in prices paid for feed and feeder livestock.

DEMAND FROM U. S. CONSUMERS probably will continue high. Consumers' income in early 1953 was at a new peak and their purchases were at a record rate. Surveys of buying plans of consumers and businessmen indicate they will continue to buy at a high rate through 1953. Government spending for all purposes -- local, state and national -- is likely to exceed last year.

LESS FEED GRAINS have been used so far in 1952-53 than a year earlier. Stocks at the end of the season probably will be up about a fourth from the 20 million tons last Oct. 1. Feed grain prices continue about a tenth below last spring. Corn has strengthened since February but remains below support levels. The 270 million bushels placed under loan and purchase agreement through mid-March was a near-record for the period.

HOG PRICES HAVE BEEN RUNNING about a fourth above a year ago. Following a seasonal decline this spring, prices probably will rise.

WITH WORLD WOOL CONSUMPTION trending upward, prices of wool have risen, even though supplies this year are somewhat larger than last. Prices at Boston also were up from a year ago. The support price for the 1953 U. S. clip has been set at 53.1 cents, a little below that for 1952 production. Prices for this year's clip are not likely to average much above the average of 53.3 cents per pound received for the 1952 clip.

IN 1952 THE AVERAGE CONSUMER ate about 61 pounds of beef (in terms of wholesale carcass weight) and 72 pounds of pork. In 1953 the consumption of beef will rise to 68 pounds, maybe more. Average consumption of pork will likely drop by about 10 pounds, to around 61 pounds per person. Thus the average consumer may have 7 pounds more beef than pork this year. Not since 1918 has beef consumption exceeded pork by so much. Veal will also be more plentiful and use may increase from 7.1 pounds last year to 8 pounds or more. Lamb and mutton consumption may stay around 4 pounds.

THE 68 POUNDS OF BEEF per person indicated for 1953 will be almost, but not quite, up to previous highs. In 1900-1909, the rate per person was about 70 pounds. Average consumption drifted downward for 30 years or more as beef production failed to keep pace with population growth. By the 1930's it was down to 53 pounds. It came back part way in the 1940's, receded, and is now moving up again. Pork, though fluctuating, has held steadier. Except for the drouthy 1930's it has averaged in the 65- and 70-pound range.

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Animal Industry Section

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

A Better Feeling

IT IS PLAIN THAT the cattleman's feeling about Washington is much better than it has been for years.

Resolutions from the various cattlemen's associations have commended President Eisenhower for removing price controls on beef and lauded Secretary of Agriculture Benson for his stand for less government support and more private enterprise.

In the meeting of the executive committee of the American National Cattlemen's Association in Denver April 28-29, Secretary Benson was again commended for his "sturdy stand" for a sound agriculture. The cattlemen pledged support of his effort "to put the agricultural economy on a sound basis."

A sound agriculture is uppermost in the minds of the cattlemen. And as a long-range program for the consideration of Congress and the secretary of agriculture, they recommended "the discontinuance of support prices on all agricultural commodities." In the interim, to meet the present emergency pending accomplishment of that program, they urged "amendment of the law to place support on corn and other feed grains on a flexible basis to be determined by the secretary of agriculture."

For their part, the cattlemen implied in their resolution their confidence in the new administration to deal fairly and soundly with the present acute cattle price situation.

The cattlemen are endeavoring to work out their problem through a plan of controlling production and holding it in line at equitable prices to all, by "urging heavy marketing of cows this fall, thus reducing breeding herds, and holding some steers, calves and yearlings to delay marketing and avoid glutting the market."

They are pushing a meat promotion program under which the assessment for the National Live Stock and Meat Board would be upped from 1 cent to 2 cents per head on cattle and $\frac{1}{3}$ cent to $\frac{2}{3}$ cent on calves, and state associations would endeavor to make collections from their members on direct sales of cattle, as urged in one of the cattlemen's resolutions.

In none of the resolutions

adopted by the executive committee is there any request for government handouts or supports — and this fact, probably more than any other thing, is the basic reason for the better feeling of the cattlemen — for they can now deal with a government that they believe shares their attitude.

The cattlemen's meetings are doing their part in backing up the government in its new attitude of stressing individual enterprise and responsibility, for most of the gatherings end on a note of commendation to the secretary of agriculture — the stockman's most direct contact with the administration.

But there are many forces that are still pressing the administration and Congress for more of the kind of government measures that have been rejected. Therefore, it is right and proper that the individual cattleman himself should express his personal feeling in the matter both to Congress and the administration.

The Beef Picture

THE PREDICTION THAT THIS year would see sensational production in beef is well on the way toward being borne out.

But the most startling development in connection with this heavy cattle slaughter is that apparently it is not too heavy. In the face of it, the market for live cattle has

tended to stabilize. Day by day fluctuations occur, of course, and the market reacts to overloading. But it also responds nicely to lighter supplies. And, withal, there is a good tone in the trade, revealing tremendous backing at the wholesale and retail levels.

It is worth noting that on April 1, following a record March beef output, stocks of beef in storage were smallest of this year to date at 232,384,000 pounds. This means that the March output was not enough to supply the demand, and that there was some lowering of the stock from the Feb. 1 level.

This record public demand for beef is not an accident. It is the result of price adjustments which brought beef down within the reach of practically every pocketbook, coupled with hard-hitting promotions which have made the consuming public aware that beef has become a bargain.

In the process of adjusting prices downward from a higher level, many cattle feeders have been hurt financially, and a few have been ruined. Losses are still to be taken, because there are cattle in feedlots today which cost more to make than they will bring on the market. This indicates the adjustment is still in progress.

But there is reason to hope, and perhaps plan, that the cattle business is entering a new period of stability. Unless the entire economy goes to pot, beef eating will continue on a big scale. There undoubtedly later will be more competition from pork than at present. But, given a price chance, beef can compete! with many people it is the preferred meat. And the national appetite for beef is large. It now seems likely that the packing industry will need to keep butchering nearly 1,300,000 cattle a month this year if demand is to be met. If it falls below that, the buoyancy of the trade will surely mean higher cattle prices.

It will not do to predict that the cattle business is due for a booming recovery. But neither is there any clear-cut reason to suspect that there are worse difficulties ahead. If the industry will continue to promote beef with the same fervor it has in the past three months, a decent market seems assured.

—From Kansas City Daily Drovers Telegram.

HOPE HE FINDS THE KEY



The Public ...and You

THE HOME-TOWN TOUCH IN newspaper and radio stories about beef must be emphasized to supplement the efforts of national groups in increasing consumption."

That was the sound advice given recently by President Jake Schneider and Secretary J. Edgar Dick of the California Cattlemen's Association in presenting a program of local public relations impact to county meetings throughout that state.

"The cattlemen and CowBelles can help the established beef production groups—the American National, Meat Board and American Meat Institute—by seeing that their local news outlets have the types of stories they need and want, accompanied by the 'personal touch' which can be the difference between success or failure in any promotion campaign," Mr. Dick declared.

The local newspaper and radio editor receives hundreds of stories and letters daily from the many national producer groups — organizations representing practically every commodity on the market. In this competition for space, the nationally prepared stories on beef often are given relatively little attention.

The California plan would have local public relations committees receiving duplicate information from which they could get ideas for stories with local connotations or which they could adapt for local release.

The technique of the "local approach" has been advocated for years by the American National through its booklet "Making Friends With Facts" and its urging that state and regional associations establish working public relations organizations.

But the biggest difficulty in such a "hometown" contact has been that those who have called upon editors seldom have had a definite story or idea to give them at the time of the visit. The cattlemen's public relations committee will wait a long time for the editor to call upon them for stories, despite his ready assurance that he will do so.

The editor is a busy man with many community interests to serve with his limited staff, and he should be given a locally written story, or an idea for a local-angle story at every visit.

If the editor can be shown, by constant visits and phone calls, how local conditions are effected by national situations, he will be ready and willing to use the cattlemen's stories—his readers are his friends and neighbors, and the rancher can certainly be counted among them. If cattlemen everywhere have a successful working arrangement with papers and radio stations in their hometowns, then efforts of the national and state associations will be greatly aided.

—Lyle Liggett.

Names

Dedicated to the Chuck Wagon Trailers

There are names that warm the hearts Of gray-haired punchers,
Sitting out their days
In the far-off California sun:—
La Cinto's sandy crossings,
The River when the rains have come,
The Benches on the Mesa where the wild
cows run.
Medio, Muertes, Seco, and the Flats,
Graves on Gavilan, and the Puertocit'
Hills;
The Carpenter and the Johnson,
Trinchera, and the Brick Corrals.
The wagon with its bedrolls, its pots and
its pans;
The Hoodlum, and the horses,
On their long-accustomed round . . .
Ah, the young days! The strong days!
The gay, the rollicking, the long gone
days!

—MARTHA DOWNER

'...Most of the Night'

Many favorable comments are coming in about "Hell on Horses and Women," written by Alice Marriott, on commission by the American National Cattlemen's Association—but one of the homiest and best of the commentaries seen so far about the book appears in the Arizona Cattle Growers' weekly News Letter edited by the secretary, Mrs. J. M. Keith: "Yesterday," says this brief review, "we received a copy of 'Hell on Horses and Women,' and we found it so fascinating that we sat up most of last night reading about the cattle folks of the West; so if you read a yawn or two in this News Letter, it's because we're sleepy right now. But we were not sleepy while reading this delightful book by Miss Alice Marriott, who traveled, as she says, 'over 18 states and many months' in pursuit of the truth about the cattle people of the West. She captured it so well that in every chapter you step right into the pages and share the joys and heartaches of the cattlemen and women who are telling their own story. . ."

Sales of the book are off to a gratifying start. American National members and PRODUCER readers who have not as yet bought their copies of this fine new volume dedicated to some of the men and women who make up the great American livestock industry can obtain them direct from the publishers by using the easy-to-order coupon (or, of course, from their book stores).

University of Oklahoma Press
Norman, Okla.

Please send me _____ copy
copies of "Hell
on Horses and Women," at \$4.50 per
copy. Check is enclosed.

Name _____

Address _____

More Meat For the Public

(Fred W. Hinkhouse of West Liberty, Iowa, believes that one rancher or one feeder can't do much to improve the quality and supply situation in the beef cattle industry—it takes all ranchers, farmers and feeders working together. As a part of its public relations service, the American National Cattlemen's Association recently tape-recorded for wide radio distribution the following remarks by Mr. Hinkhouse, who is a prominent Corn Belt cattle feeder and a member of the American National's executive committee.)

ONLY a well-fed man can wish his neighbor well, only a well-fed man can see his neighbor's point of view. An abundance of food in this nation has caused many of our people to take food for granted.

We who are active in the beef cattle industry have two or three things in mind that might be helpful to make more of our product available to the consumer.

To start with, I would mention the opportunity that the rancher has to breed and make available to the feedlot operator a class of cattle which will gain more rapidly and produce more pounds of beef with a given amount of feed.

Repeated trials have definitely proved that a sire who gains rapidly himself will transmit this ability to his offspring. This should be kept in mind by the rancher when he is selecting his bulls. It's an easy keeping ability that is inherited in the animal and it's a most worthwhile characteristic.

At the same time, we must never, never forfeit the desirable conformation. By that I mean a short, wide-headed bull, with a broad muzzle, a short neck, a deep body, well-sprung ribs, wide back, well-filled in the quarters. This is the type of animal that the feedlot operator can make best use of.

Another way that a greater amount of meat can be available to the consumer is by the feedlot operator's taking full advantage of the research that is being done in his behalf.

More work is needed along this line and scientists can assist feedlot operators additionally by doing further research and performing further experiments on the development of the bacteria in the animal's stomach. What I am trying to say is: if bacteria can be developed so that it will help the animal assimilate the food value that is in a given amount of hays or roughages of this type and cause the animal to gain somewhat as he would gain if fed a grain ration, a really great stride will have been made in the development and the feeding of cattle.

While the everyday operations of the rancher and the feedlot operator are widely different, yet the ultimate aim of both is to produce a high quality product that will be acceptable to the consumer.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

American National Executive Committee

Cattlemen Tackle Their Problems

A WIDELY representative American National executive committee meeting at Denver Apr. 28-29 commended Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson for his "sturdy stand" in an effort "to put the agricultural economy of this country on a sound basis," and followed this resolution with the recommendation that support prices on all agricultural commodities be discontinued, with a proviso that in the interim, "to meet the present emergency pending accomplishment of that program, we urge immediate action by the Congress to amend the law and place support on corn and other feed grains on a flexible basis to be determined by the secretary of agriculture."

This far-reaching resolution was presented by Resolutions Committee Chairman Jay Taylor, American National first vice-president, of Amarillo, Tex., after a day of discussion by more than 100 executive committeemen from 25 states, presided over by American National President Sam Hyatt of Hyattville, Wyo.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS, TYING IN with the meeting of the association's public relations committee on Jan. 27 in Denver, emphasized the cattlemen's program of self-help in the present depressed cattle price situation. They were:

1. MEAT PROMOTION PROGRAM

—We urge that the assessment on cattle and calves for the National Live Stock and Meat Board should immediately be increased from 1 cent to 2 cents per head on cattle, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per head on calves, and that every effort be made to get all commission men and auction rings to make such a collection and all packers to match the assessment.

We urge the state associations to endeavor to make collections from their members on all direct sales of cattle.

2. RESTAURANT AND HOTEL MEAL PRICES—Whereas, restaurants and hotels are featuring beef in much greater degree and are serving liberal portions, which is greatly appreciated, but there is universal complaint that eating places generally have not brought prices down in line with current wholesale meat and live animal prices;

Therefore, we urge prompt and equitable adjustment of meat prices on the menus.

3. CATTLE MARKETING PROGRAM—Whereas, cattle numbers are still increasing and it does not appear that the peak will be reached for two more years;

Therefore, in order to do everything possible to control production and hold it in line with demand at equitable prices to all, we urge heavy marketing of cows this fall, thus reducing breeding herds, and holding some steers, calves and yearlings to delay marketing and avoid glutting the market.

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE, under chairmanship of O. W. Lynam, of Burdett, Kan., pledged co-operation with the Meat Board in helping to get maximum collection of assessments called for in the meat promotion resolution.

It decided upon a policy of long-range public relations work, leaving direct advertising and merchandising promotion to the established institutions already pushing meat sales, like the Meat Board, the Department of Agriculture and packer, retailer and other groups, but lending them all possible support.

Several states, notably California and Utah, have also taken the lead in working with meat suppliers, the press, radio and other agencies in promoting meat at the local level, to be backed also by the National public relations group. The committee will continue its present press service, film distribution, radio record-

ings and information booklet work.

Approval of a new movie for television outlet and cooperation with the Arizona CowBelles in their plans for producing a motion picture on beef were voted.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS also included the following on credits, tariffs, "Buy American" policy and hyperkeratosis:

1. AGRICULTURAL CREDITS—We recognize the possible need this summer and fall of additional credit facilities to finance livestock producers and feeders in the present emergency.

Therefore, we urge the Federal Reserve Board and the Farm Credit Administration to prepare in advance to meet through existing credit facilities any such emergency as may arise.

2. TARIFF—Whereas, in 1934 Congress authorized 50 per cent reductions in the tariff rates existing under the Tariff Act of 1930 and again in 1946 authorized a further reduction of 50 per cent from rates then in effect; and

Whereas, the free traders are again demanding either that all tariffs be eliminated or that further sharp reductions be made in the low tariff rates remaining as a result of the two 50 per cent reductions referred to above;

Therefore, we reiterate our opposition to any further wholesale cuts and insist that action be taken through the escape clause of the Reciprocal Trade Act or otherwise to provide more adequate tariff protection for American industry, labor and agriculture.

3. "BUY-AMERICAN"—The appropriation for the armed services has for several years carried a "Buy-American" provision, which has resulted in large purchases of beef for the armed forces; and whereas, the free traders are now attacking this provision;

Therefore, we urge the continuation of this program in order to continue this outlet for beef.

American National First Vice-President Jay Taylor of Amarillo, Tex., addresses the organization's executive committee on recent work in meat promotion and legislative representation for the nation's cattlemen. Seated are (l. to r.) Rad Hall, assistant executive secretary; F. E. Mollin, executive secretary, both of Denver, and Sam Hyatt of Hyattville, Wyo., president of the National.



4. **FEED POISONING**—Whereas there have been very severe losses of cattle in the Southwest due to feed poisoning in connection with the use of certain cottonseed pellets or cake; and

Whereas, whole herds of cattle have been liquidated in this fashion at a great sacrifice to the owners thereof;

Therefore, we recommend that the Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration initiate a study of the causes for this serious loss for the purpose of preventing any recurrence of same in the future.

5. **INVOLUNTARY CONVERSION**—Whereas, a disease, hyperkeratosis, has wiped out whole herds in some areas, requiring complete repurchase; and

Whereas, it is unreasonable to require payment of income taxes on the damages or other proceeds received for such destroyed herds, if they are invested in replacements; and

Whereas, although Section 112 (f) of the code was designed to grant the relief of involuntary conversion to this type of situation, the bureau has ruled it inapplicable on technical grounds; therefore be it

Resolved, that the code be amended to cover involuntary conversion of livestock due to the disease.

Discussed and agreed to also by the resolutions committee was the desirability of such further purchases with Section 32 funds (tariff revenue money) as can be arranged.

Members of the resolutions committee in addition to Chairman Taylor were: Louie Horrell, Globe, Ariz.; Harvey McDougal, Rio Vista, Calif.; Milford Vaught, Bruneau, Ida.; Charles Waugh, Sharon Springs, Kan.; N. H. Dekle, Brusly, La., and Oda Mason, Laramie, Wyo.

The question discussed at this roundtable at Denver in April was: "Is a Support Price the Answer for a Sound Agriculture and Livestock Industry?" The answer was "no," with qualifications by some.

Panel members (l. to r.) W. D. Farr, feeder, Greeley, Colo.; Bushrod Allin, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.; Harvey Solberg, president of Rocky Mountain Farmers' Union, Denver; R. B. Corbett of National Association of Food Chains, Washington, D. C.; Dorsey Kirk, Nat'l Grange; Roger Fleming of The Farm Bureau, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Jones, secretary of National Wool Growers, and F. E. Mollin, executive-secretary of the American National Cattle-men's Association, who said, "Banks are not asking liquidation on loans except where clients do not cooperate;" and Leonard Burch of the Denver National Bank.

Quotations from panel members:

Mr. Farr—The high support of corn and other feeds could ruin the livestock industry . . . Mr. Allin—(in answer to a question on cattle numbers) Charges of inaccuracy in govern-

Secretary Mollin Testifies In Tariff Hearings Before House Group

The following is taken from a statement of F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National Cattle-men's Association at Denver, before the House Committee on Ways and Means. The testimony concerns HR-4294 for extending the life of the Reciprocal Trade Act.

WE THINK THE EXTENSION OF the Reciprocal Trade Act, which expires June 12, should be limited to one year. There are such rapidly changing conditions in the world today that it is impossible to foresee important developments that may arise at any time.

We think it of the utmost importance that the provisions of the extension act for the protection of American industries, labor and agriculture should be strengthened. We have no sympathy for those who advocate free trade, either as a manifestation of good will toward all, at the expense of Uncle Sam, or for the selfish purpose of encouraging greater imports of foreign products, either industrial or agricultural, in order that we may export more surplus products from this country. Any legitimate increase in foreign trade on products that are not highly competitive should, of course, be encouraged.

There are free traders, however, who advocate acceptance of imported manufactured products even to the extent of closing up domestic plants and putting thousands of laborers out of work and then suggest that every effort should be made to find them new jobs.

We favor the changes suggested in Section 3, concerning the nature and extent of the injury to be considered by the Tariff Commission, in making its peril-point findings.

We favor the provision in Section 4, making it mandatory for the President to follow the peril-point recommendations of the Tariff Commission. It seems rather futile that the U. S. Tariff Commission should be asked to go to the trouble of determining the peril-point on every item being considered for concessions in the making of trade agreements, and then giving the Executive the power completely to ignore the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

The same argument applies to the change in Section 6; it makes it mandatory for the President to follow the "escape clause" recommendations of the Tariff Commission. We also favor the reduction of six months in the time given the Tariff Commission to complete its study on any application made under the "escape clause". In the administration of the reciprocal trade agreements it has seemed to us that the foreign party in the transaction has, in most cases, been given the favored treatment. As an example, we received recently a Foreign Agricultural Circular, in which reference is made to the restoration of the quotas on imports of Canadian cattle into this country. These quotas have been in suspension since the beginning of World War II, until President Eisenhower proclaimed their restoration on Mar. 2. The circular stated that the quota on cattle, weighing under 200 pounds, at the reduced rate of duty, was 200,000 head. The second Canadian trade agreement established this quota at 100,000 head. On inquiry as to when



ment figures overlook the many cows and heifers held back the past few years to increase production . . . Mr. Solberg—Farmers can be underpaid even at 100 per cent of parity; surpluses should be looked upon as reserves . . . Mr. Corbett—Beef will get a special retail sales effort . . . Mr. Kirk—Support programs bring controls on what to raise and how much. . . . Mr. Fleming—Support levels should be flexible . . . Mr. Jones—Parity protection from foreign imports is needed by the wool industry . . . Mr. Mollin—High support on corn is inconsistent with an open market on cattle, which cattlemen favor. (Photo courtesy Carl Carlson of Colorado Farmer and Rancher, Denver.)

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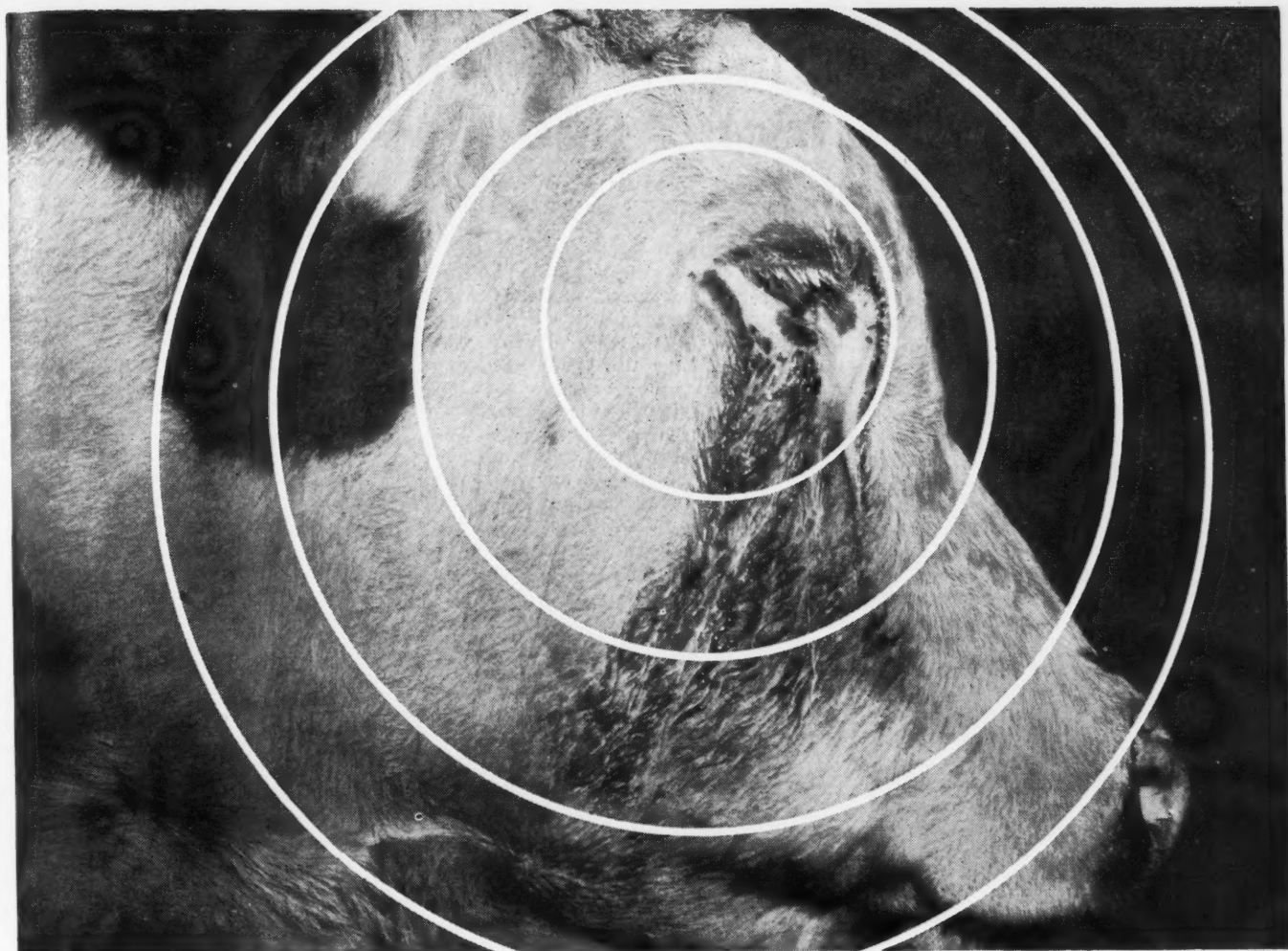
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the 200,000 quota was established, I am advised that the "general agreement" on tariff and trade, signed at Geneva, Oct. 30, 1947, replaced the 1939 agreement with Canada. The quota on cattle weighing more than 700 pounds is 400,000 head. These quotas practically insure the movement into this country at the reduced tariff rates of all the cattle which Canada wishes to export. I see no occasion whatsoever for the increase in the quota of the cattle weighing less than 200 pounds from 100,000 head to 200,000 head. So far as I know, we have never received 100,000 head in any one year.

We favor the provision in Section 8 of the bill, to amend Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which makes the acceptance of recommendations of the Tariff Commission mandatory upon the President and also reduces, by six months, the time given for action.

We also favor Section 14, which would add one member to the Commission and thus avoid the strong possibility of a tie vote.

We were probably spared even greater price reductions than the severe declines we have had by the fact that imports from Mexico and Canada, during the past year because of foot-and-mouth disease, were banned. When fully normal conditions are restored, we can expect a sharp increase in imports and very soon it may be necessary for our industry to appeal for restoration of tariff cuts previously made through application under the "escape clause" provision of the act. Canada was responsible, last year, for the dumping into this country of approximately 60,000,000 pounds of New Zealand beef. It was held in storage until our markets were already facing a demoralized condition due to heavy domestic slaughter.

Despite the fact that many imports were barred, imports of dressed beef and various other classifications of beef products for 1951 and 1952 were quite substantial.

The total was 319,148,000 pounds in 1951 and 280,071,000 in 1952.

We are firmly convinced that the economy of this country will not stand any further major tariff reductions; instead, the tendency should be, with bankruptcies and business failures on the increase, to give added protection to American industry, labor and agriculture, and we solicit your earnest consideration in the final draft of this bill to that end.

USDA OFFERING COTTONSEED AT SHARPLY REDUCED PRICES

To reduce its large inventory of cottonseed meal, the USDA recently offered to sell cottonseed meal at the following prices: Domestic bulk meal, 41 per cent protein, hydraulic and expeller process, \$57 a short ton, Mississippi Valley basis, market discount for other qualities; solvent meal, \$1.50 less. Although these prices may be increased if market conditions justify, buyers are assured that the prices will not be lowered prior to July 1, 1953.

Eight Million More Acres Irrigated In The Past Decade

HIGH level prices and demand for agricultural products generally during the decade 1940-50 resulted in the greatest expansion in irrigation acreage in the nation's history. During this period 8 million acres were added to the irrigated land area in the 17 western states. The expansion took place despite the equipment and materials shortage and the curtailment of public development during the war period. Irrigation has especially moved ahead since the war. From 1945 to 1950 an average of more than a million acres per year was brought under irrigation.

The 1950 Census of Agriculture recorded a total of 24,270,000 acres irrigated in the 17 western states. The reported irrigated acreage in all states was 25,787,000 on 305,061 farms.

California far outranks all other states in acreage irrigated. With its 6½ million acres of irrigated land, California has twice the irrigation of the next two ranking states. Slightly over 3 million acres were under irrigation in Texas in 1949. The acreage irrigated in Colorado was slightly under 3 million. Idaho had 2,137,000 acres under irrigation in 1949 and in Montana irrigation was practiced on 1,717,000 acres. Wyoming and Oregon each have roughly 1½ million acres under irrigation. Utah, Arizona and Nebraska stand in the 1-million-acre class.

The three subhumid states of Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida have considerable irrigation. In other eastern states supplemental irrigation is growing in importance. It is used primarily for crops with high value per acre. How-

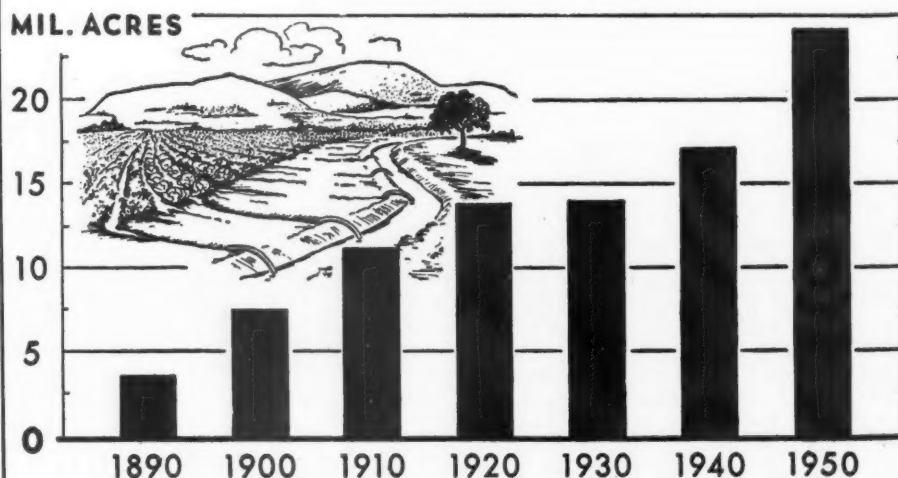
ever, considerable acreages of pasture and cropland, and to some extent field crops, are supplied supplemental water during extended drought periods.

Perhaps the most noteworthy development in the past few years has been the use of ground water; that is, water supplied from wells. The use of ground water increased threefold from 1939 to 1949 in the 17 western states. In 1939, 2,223,000 acres were supplied entirely by wells. By 1949 this acreage had increased to 6,829,000. Ground water has been developed extensively in California, Texas, Arizona, Nebraska, New Mexico and Colorado.

Many farmers supplement their surface water source by ground water. In 1949, 2,520,000 acres were supplied water from both surface and ground water. Thus roughly a third of the irrigation is by ground water. For the most part, this ground water irrigation is handled on an individual farm basis. Less than 5 per cent of the farmers depending on ground water alone obtain their water through a mutual or district-type of irrigation enterprise.

Although the latest census data are for 1950, it is believed that new irrigation since then has continued at about the same annual rate as during the years 1945-1950. But expansion at this rate, especially in the West, cannot be expected to continue indefinitely. Water supply is a chief limiting factor. In some areas overdraft of ground water basins by pumped wells has already occurred and may eventually cause some reduction in irrigation.—From an article in *Agricultural Situation* by Elco L. Greenshields of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

IRRIGATED ACREAGE IN 17 WESTERN STATES



BASED ON DATA FROM CENSUSES OF AGRICULTURE—EXCEPT THAT DATA FOR AREAS IRRIGATED IN 1910 AND 1920 ARE INTERPOLATED FROM CENSUSES OF IRRIGATION FOR THOSE YEARS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49083-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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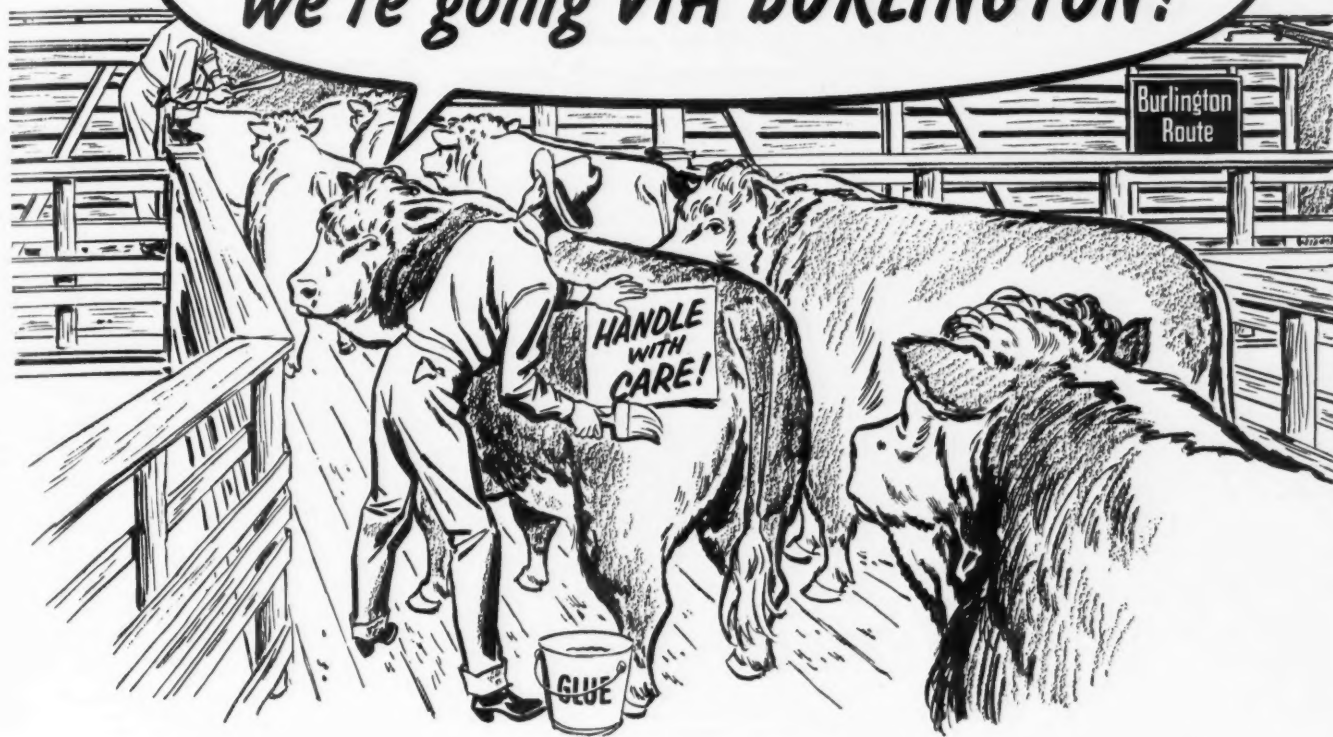
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Spring Irrigation Forecast Not So Good as Last Year

IRRIGATION WATER prospects for the western States for the 1953 season were reported by the Department of Agriculture to be much less promising than they were on April 1 last year.

New Mexico, southern Utah, southern and central Nevada, and parts of Arizona and Colorado are cited in the annual spring forecast by the Soil Conservation Service as facing particularly threatening water shortages. Below-normal snow cover and stream flow, short reservoir storage and dry soils are mentioned frequently in the water outlook.

Arizona—The winter's only two major storms brought normal October-March rainfall to southern Arizona but only 72 per cent of the seasonal normal to northern Arizona, where snow cover has been below normal most of the winter, with above normal temperatures and heavy evaporation losses. April-May flow of the Salt River is expected to equal only 50 per cent normal, the Verde River not to exceed 35 per cent of the 10-year normal, and the Gila likely only 15 per cent normal.

Water reserves accumulated on the Salt-Verde system are not quite as good as last year but better than the past 10-year average. Roosevelt reservoir now stores substantially more than last year, but San Carlos reservoir on the Gila River now stores water only to 1 per cent of capacity, with poor prospects for further inflow. Every indication points to need of the most efficient water management for Arizona in 1953. Flow of the Colorado River into Lake Mead for April-September will be

about 60 per cent of normal, or near the minimum flow to date.

California—Water conditions in California are generally not satisfactory, except in the Klamath and Upper Sacramento basins. Deficient February-March precipitation resulted in far less than normal increase in the snow pack, water impounded in reservoirs and water levels of the groundwater basins. The outlook for California, based on the availability of surface water to meet irrigation demands during 1953, although generally unsatisfactory does not appear to be critical, except in portions of Southern California and the southern San Joaquin Valley. The snow pack throughout the Cascade mountains and the Sierra Nevada is considerably less than that of a year ago. Water content varies from 120 per cent of normal in the Upper Sacramento River watershed to about 60 per cent of normal in the southern Sierra Nevada.

Colorado—The 1953 flow of all streams originating in mountain areas will be below normal, with critical water shortages expected on the Arkansas, Rio Grande and the southern tributaries of the South Platte. Actual flow will range from about 80 per cent of normal on the Upper Colorado River to 40 per cent on the Rio Grande and San Juan. In irrigated areas on the South Platte and tributaries a shortage of water is expected, except on the Cache la Poudre, Big Thompson and lower South Platte, on which supplemental water will be available from the Colorado-Big Thompson project. Storage in smaller irrigation reservoirs is about the same as a year ago but below average. Streamflow will be below normal on the Arkansas River; there is practically no reservoir storage; and continued deficient precipitation has left valley soil dry.

The water supply outlook for the Rio Grande and tributaries in Colorado is poor but better than in 1950 and 1951. Reservoir storage carried over from the high flows last year is above groundwater for sub-irrigation is at high levels. Streamflow will range from 40 to 60 per cent of normal. West of the Continental Divide there will be some storage of water on smaller streams and on the Dolores and San Juan tributaries. Soil moisture conditions in irrigated areas in western Colorado are fair to good.

Idaho—The snow pack over most of Idaho is normal or nearly so. Recent rain over the

lower part of the river basins has partially erased last fall's dry soil conditions. April-September streamflow is expected generally to be 95 per cent normal. Reservoir storage for the state is 14 per cent above average for this time of year.

Montana—Snow cover on the Upper Columbia Basin is good. A good water supply for irrigation and other uses should result throughout the basin. Snow cover east of the Continental Divide on the Upper Missouri River basin averages about 85 per cent normal. Indications are that an early runoff is possible with the dry soil absorbing considerable water for soil priming. Farming operations in areas below reservoirs should have a good water supply for most of the season, but areas using water from unregulated streams are likely to be short of irrigation water during late July and August.

Nevada—Snow stored water ranges from good in the central Sierra to fair in northeastern Nevada and poor in the central and southern part of the state. Reservoir storage on Apr. 1 averaged 83 per cent of capacity and 120 per cent of the past 10-year average. Snow water runoff will be normal or below for all streams in the state. The southern half of Nevada can expect very little if any snow water runoff. Along the Humboldt tributaries, streams can expect 50 to 75 per cent of normal, but the main stream will flow only about 30 per cent normal. Runoff into Nevada for the east central Sierra will range from 70 per cent normal in the south to normal in the north.

New Mexico—The water supply outlook for the Rio Grande and its tributaries in New Mexico is for gravely deficient flow in 1953. Statewide water supply is likely to be the least in 25 years. Soils in irrigated areas along the Rio Grande are very dry. El Vado reservoir is empty, in compliance with the Rio Grande Compact and probably will not be able to store water this year. Supply for the middle Rio Grande irrigated area will be extremely limited. Elephant Butte and Caballo reservoirs contain four times the water stored a year ago, but the total storage plus expected inflow into the reservoirs will not exceed 60 to 70 per cent of normal irrigation water demand.

Oregon—Oregon's 1953 water supply outlook, dependent on mountain snow cover, is "fair"

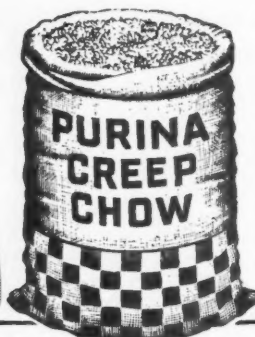
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to "good", with serious deficiencies expected only in the smaller streams heading in low elevation watersheds. Water content of mountain snow cover averages 109 per cent of normal, state-wide, on 124 measured snow courses, although only 70 per cent of last year at this date. Water in 25 reporting reservoirs is 120 per cent of average and will "save the day" for water users in many areas. Effects of last year's long summer and fall drouth have been largely eased by heavy winter precipitation. Cropland soils have an excellent moisture content.

South Dakota—Reservoir storage in the Black Hills area of South Dakota is down substantially from last year and about one-half of average. Snow cover is slightly above normal. Soil moisture conditions in irrigated areas are reported as fair to good.

Utah—All parts of the state can expect below-average runoff during the irrigation season with the exception of three relatively small areas. In southwest Utah, runoff of the main east forks of Sevier River above Plute reservoir, the Escalante, Virgin and Beaver rivers and Coal Creek near Cedar City, will be of severe drouth proportions compared to that of 1951, or from 20 to 45 per cent of the 1941-50 average. Runoff prospects for the Beaver River are the poorest since 1934. Prospective runoff for Strawberry and Whiterocks Rivers and Ashley Creek in the Uintah Basin ranges from 50 to 60 per cent of average.

Runoff for all other streams of the state will range from 60 to 80 per cent of the 10-year average. Holdover storage in 14 principal reservoirs now rests at 79 per cent of capacity, equalling 156 per cent of the 10-year average. This means that water users in central and northern Utah, having storage rights, will have sufficient water during the irrigation season. But water users depending solely upon

natural flow rights can expect definite water shortages.

Washington—Snow surveys on the headwaters of the Columbia River in Canada and major contributing rivers in the United States indicate a lower than normal water supply for this season. The flow of the main stem of the Columbia is forecast as the lowest in tight years if there is a normal spring melt. Water stored in virtually all the smaller reservoirs is normal for this time of the year. New reservoirs, notably Hungry Horse, on the upper reaches of the main rivers will increase the water supply that can be used for power or irrigation during the normal low-flow period.

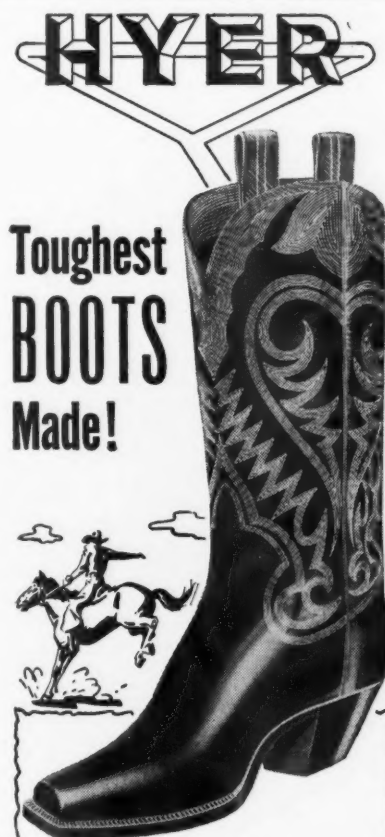
Wyoming—Summer streamflow in most, but not all, of Wyoming is expected to be well below normal for 1953. On the Green River, flow is forecast at 52 per cent of normal, the least since 1940, but adequate for the irrigation of mountain meadows. Although inflow to Seminoe reservoir on the North Platte will be much less than normal, adequate irrigation water supplies in eastern Wyoming and western Nebraska are assured because of above-average storage in the four major reservoirs along the North Platte in Wyoming, as a result of above-normal flow the past few years.

On the Laramie River and other smaller North Platte tributaries irrigation water shortages may be expected, because carryover storage is not available. The 1953 snow pack over the Wind-Big Horn River basins averages 75 to 80 per cent of average. Those areas operating under reservoir regulated streams should have a fair water supply for this coming season, but farm areas depending for water upon unreservoired streams can expect late season shortages. Water users in western Wyoming along the Snake and its tributaries are assured of an average water supply, although reservoir storage is 6 per cent below normal.

The Market Picture

FAT CATTLE PRICES continued to slip downward the past month as excessive numbers continued to roll marketward. Apparently the high rate of beef consumption about reached saturation point. In other words, despite the fact that beef is unquestionably the cheapest product for the meat consumer, there is a limit to the amount the average person will eat.

Such reasoning falls in line with the recent price trends in other classes of meat. While cattle prices continue to sag under weight of numbers, hogs and lambs take over the price spot-light, climbing to new highs for the year and out-selling cattle by \$2 per hundred or better on the average. Not since the early 1920's have we seen hogs outsell cattle by such a margin over any period of time. Late in April pork loins at eastern points were bringing 60 to 63 cents per pound while prime dressed steers were only bringing 39 to 43 cents.



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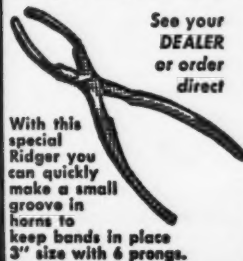
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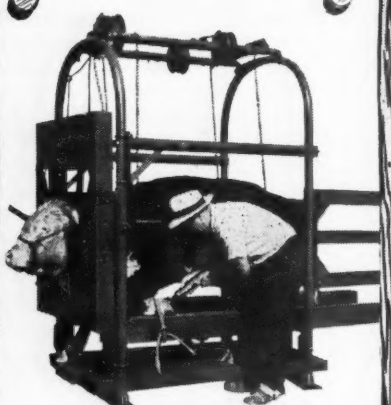
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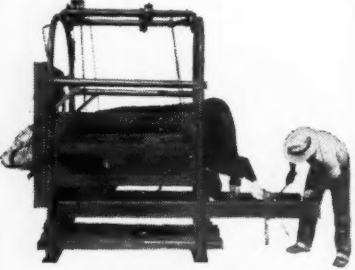
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Record Runs

A record increase in federally inspected cattle slaughter was posted for the month of March when nearly 1,300,000 head were slaughtered, 40 per cent more than March, 1952. During the second full week of April federal slaughter of cattle was 60 per cent over the same week a year ago. On Monday, April 13, several major markets handled a record run of fat cattle for that date. At Chicago their Monday run was the largest for an April in some 27 years. Despite the deluge of fed cattle, dressed beef markets held up remarkably well.

Prospects for any immediate recovery in fat cattle prices still do not look very bright. According to the BAE cattle feeding survey as of April 1, marketing intentions in the three important cattle feeding states of Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois indicate that at least the month of May and possibly June may see even larger runs than April. On the other hand, areas outside the Corn Belt may taper off shortly in volume of marketings of fat cattle to lend some stability.

Optimistic Note

Some optimism can be found in the trade for improved prices for longfed cattle along about July or August, which is a normal time for such cattle to reach a seasonal peak. Cattle numbers on feed in the Corn Belt April 1 were estimated at 19 per cent above the same time last year. This despite the fact that slaughter numbers have been running 20 to 40 per cent monthly above a year ago. Also, in-shipments of stock cattle into the Corn Belt the first three months of 1953 were below a year ago. However, Corn Belt feeders bought extremely large numbers of calves late last fall. Many of these were roughed along through the winter but were not placed on feed until late winter or spring. Consequently, many calves which were not on feed Jan. 1 later became a part of numbers on feed. The feeding survey shows that cattle weighing 600 pounds and below increased better than 60 per cent over last year. Probably many of these will be grained on grass and not reach markets until late summer or fall.

Turning Point

Despite the fact that spring and summer range feed is practically at hand, demand for stock cows is the poorest in many years. Much of the supply of thin cows now being marketed goes to killers for lack of country demand. At the same time, for the first time in several years, killers are frequently outbidding country buyers for heifer calves, particularly those carrying flesh. All this indicates a turning point in the cattle production cycle. Present indications point to a rather liberal movement of cows this coming fall, partly due to unfavorable price relationships and at least in some degree due to tightening of credit and the reduction of herd numbers.

Range feed conditions have shown some improvement the past month with considerable moisture reaching the

northern plain states. Moisture was quite spotted in the southwestern range country with several areas still dry. Quite a sizable movement of stock cattle has been under way from such areas as Texas and New Mexico to summer pastures in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota and Nebraska.

The extent of support to the beef market by government purchase for export to Greece and school lunch programs has hardly been more than of token proportion. Up to late April, the volumes of such purchase amounted to less than 2 per cent of a week's beef production. The type of beef purchased was largely of lower grades, such as utility.

Hit Controls And Subsidies

OUTCOME of officer elections held during the recent convention of the Louisiana Cattlemen's Association at New Orleans made N. H. Dekle of Brusly the new president; Jim L. Cole, first vice-president. Noah Ward of Baton Rouge remains secretary-treasurer, and the following men were named vice-presidents: Clinton Loe, Quitman; Bill Carpenter, Bastrop; W. I. Brian, Alexandria; Frank Noel, Donaldsonville; W. L. Caldwell, Lake Charles.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting strongly expressed opposition to setting up of production controls or any subsidies on meat animals. Called for were: proper state appropriations to the soil laboratory in Louisiana; a stronger, clearly worded trespass bill with provisions for fine and imprisonment; appointment of a publicity and public relations committee, to consist of one member each from the five association districts in the state, and appointment of another committee to take up the subject of naming a full-time, paid secretary-treasurer for the organization.

Other matters urged in the resolutions: a plan for research on clover bloat, which has caused heavy loss in the state the past year; that Louisiana State University provide an experienced coach for a livestock judging team to represent that institution; that the state PMA committee establish a land clearing practice in the program approved for Louisiana, and that the state legislature appropriate funds for fighting anaplasmosis.

The Louisiana Cattlemen want all market establishments, including slaughterers, to cooperate in the Bang's eradication program and see that animals branded as reactors be not discriminated against when sold for slaughter.

The cattlemen commended Agriculture Secretary Benson for his program of assistance against Bang's disease in the state; the BAI and state sanitary board were also commended for their work in this connection. Parish sheriffs and state police were commended for their successful operations against cattle thieves, and they were urged to continue their efforts in that respect.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Less Control, More Rain-N.M.

DROUTH-TROUBLED MEMBERS OF THE NEW MEXICO CATTLEMEN'S Association last month at Albuquerque had two things chiefly on their minds—a fervent hope for rain and a plea for less government controls on their industry. In this, the 39th annual convention of the organization, the cattlemen voiced a strong endorsement of the policies of Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson; re-elected their incumbent officers; selected Albuquerque as the meeting place next year.

The officer retained for 1953, practically by custom for second terms, are: Ed Heringa, Clayton, president; George F. Ellis, Bell Ranch; E. O. Moore, Jr., Carlsbad, and Kelsey Presley, Gallup, vice-presidents. One new vice-president was named to succeed Rex Kipp of Lordsburg resigned; the new office holder is J. S. Culberson, also of Lordsburg. Horace H. Hening continues as executive secretary and treasurer for his 12th annual term.

Cattlemen were notably present at this meeting, which attracted some 500 of them.

Sam C. Hyatt of Hyattville, Wyo., president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, advised the New Mexicans to move toward a solution of some of their problems by selling some of their old cows and keeping young heifer calf replacements.

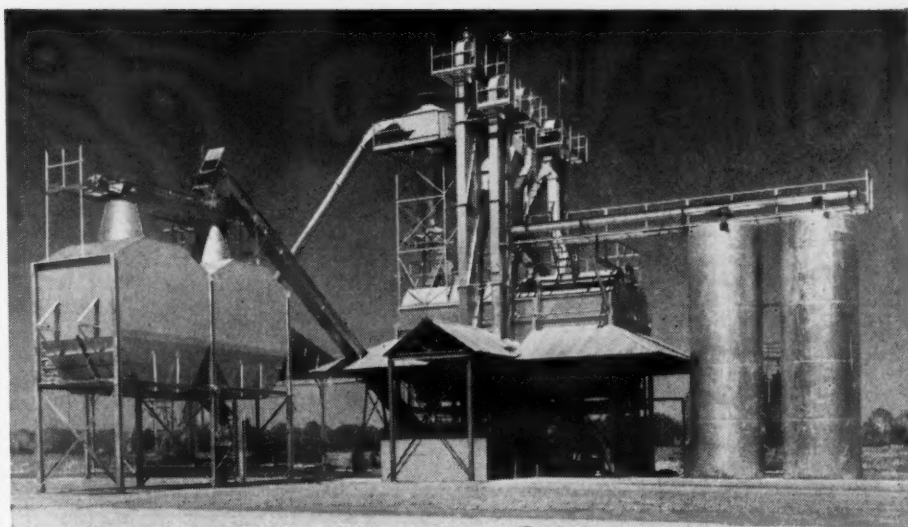
Lawrence Lee, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States (and a brother of Floyd Lee who is president of the New Mexico Wool Growers Association), declared that while protection should be provided to cushion the farmer for emergency situations, some of the measures adopted in the recent past have been worse than the troubles they were supposed to cure.

L. M. Pexton, president of the Denver Union Stock Yards Company, told the New Mexico cattlemen that their chief recent difficulties have risen from too-large cattle populations and excessively high prices.

Through an arrangement made by Albert K. Mitchell, a former president of the association, the stockmen heard a short address by Agriculture Secretary Benson via telephone. He emphasized the importance of self-help by the industry and supported the ranchers in their desire to shake off government controls.

The stockmen also heard remarks by U. S. Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico, a former secretary of agriculture, who traced the history of supports and controls, and Senator Dennis Chavez, also of New Mexico, in a discussion of grazing matters. U. S. Senator Frank A. Barrett of Wyoming called for a cut in taxes and urged a full review of western public lands policy.

A few of the specific subjects that drew much attention at the sessions



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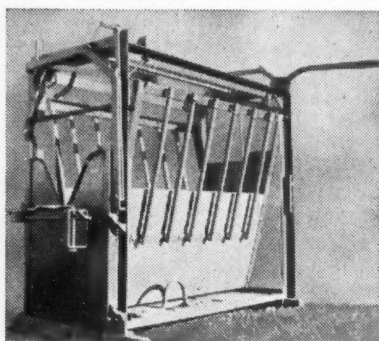
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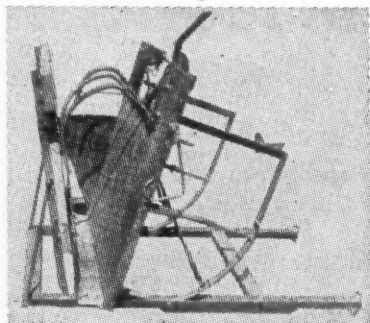
The cover picture this month is one of American Hereford Association's photos.

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were hyperkeratosis, the disease in cattle which has caused some serious losses; dwarfism, which is also receiving greater recognition as a serious ailment, and Bang's disease.

The resolutions adopted expressed "complete confidence" in the agriculture secretary and the agricultural policy and livestock advisory committee for the assembling of facts; asked that the Department of Agriculture be given responsibility for administering Mexican farm labor; opposed government acquisition of private land; protested further restriction of the tariff rate.

Other resolutions endorsed voluntary calfhoo vaccination and test of 20 per cent of range cattle as program to control brucellosis; commended the National Live Stock and Meat Board for its work; urged that Forest Service regulations provide for furnishing each permittee with copies of all records, reports and plans connected with his grazing allotment.

The setting aside of forest reserve funds except by congressional appropriation was opposed; passage of S-1491 and HR-4023 for the administration of public lands was recommended. The USDA was urged to include in the 1954 budget a provision for continuation of the Federal Market News Service.

The cattlemen favored the building of a "suitable" coliseum on the New Mexico State Fair Grounds (among its varied uses to be the housing of large conventions such as the one held by the cattlemen).

Idaho Praises Benson Stand

THE PRESIDENT OF the Idaho Cattlemen's Association, Seth Burstedt of Challis, expressed gratification over the successful completion of the organization's 39th annual convention at Pocatello, Apr. 12-14. Mr. Burstedt is one of the officers re-elected for another year by the Idahoans; others are Vice Presidents Van Ness Wallentine of Paris and Milford Vaught of Bruneau. The association secretary is Leon L. Weeks.

Hold-over directors include Noy Brackett, Three Creek; Earl Bachman, Oreana; J. H. Edie, Small; Earl Fly, St. Maries; Ira Morrell, Glenns Ferry; George Bentz, Whitebird; Sumner Holbrook, Ola; George Miller, Mackay; W. D. Taylor, Burley. New directors for a three-year term to expire in 1956 are: Vern Crystal, Rigby; Grover C. Hogan, Grace; John W. Snook, Salmon; W. W. White, Boise; G. B. Wilson, Culesac. Herbert Erickson of Weiser will replace Chester Thorsen, deceased, the term to expire in 1955.

Program features included a meat cutting demonstration by M. O. Cullen of Chicago, director of the department of meat merchandising, National Livestock and Meat Board; a panel discussion moderated by Milford Vaught of Bruneau and including Jerry Sotola,

Armour & Co., Chicago; Gen. J. E. Walsh, state director, Selective Service; Tax Attorney Stephen H. Hart of Denver, and John C. Thompson of St. Louis, manager of livestock research for Ralston Purina Company.

Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National made a noonday address on the second day. Other speakers included Waters S. Davis, Jr., president of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts; John T. Caine III, manager of the National Western Stock Show at Denver. E. C. Bryan of Portland, Ore., general manager of the Trans-America Beef Importers, spoke at the annual banquet, at which Ray V. Swanson of Pocatello, a former president, served as toastmaster.

Resolutions passed by the delegates included the following: endorsement of Ezra T. Benson for his stand on price supports; a request that Congress not enact price control legislation; support of President Eisenhower and Secretary Benson in their wish to reorganize the USDA along business lines.

The stockmen also urged that the government continue the "Buy American" policy for military purchases; requested complete abolishment of payments to farmers and ranchers by the PMA; recommended that when the government withdraws public lands for military or other purposes, a public hearing be held to give all interests an opportunity to be heard.

The work of the Stockmen's Grazing Committee on the uniform federal land use recommendations was endorsed; Congress was urged to continue appropriations for control of halogeton and other poisonous weeds.

Range improvements were stressed, and recommendations made for continued appropriations. The delegates also recommended legislation for the control of brucellosis and asked that the Idaho bureau of animal industry be instructed to enforce now existing laws pertaining to the disease.

In 1954 Idaho will meet at Lewiston.

RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS, ANCA STATES, 1951-52

State	Cash receipts		1952 as per cent of 1951		
	1951 \$1,000	1952 \$1,000	Livestock Pct.	Crops Pct.	Total Pct.
Calif.	2,711	2,807	99	106	104
Tex.	2,187	2,121	87	108	97
Kans.	1,047	1,392	94	208	133
Nebr.	1,154	1,160	92	124	101
Okla.	622	704	92	151	113
Ga.	619	652	105	106	105
Miss.	550	610	98	116	111
Wash.	554	597	99	113	108
Colo.	553	580	92	135	105
S. Dak.	601	554	93	91	92
N. Dak.	584	523	93	88	90
Ore.	431	474	97	122	110
Fla.	507	470	96	92	93
Ala.	444	436	94	101	98
La.	381	420	94	117	110
Ariz.	358	416	87	134	116
Mont.	435	392	85	96	90
Idaho	352	376	93	121	107
N. Mex.	236	243	85	145	103
Utah	188	178	92	105	95
Wyo.	191	161	79	124	86
Nev.	63	59	91	126	94
U. S.	32,622	33,125	95	112	102

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PRODUCER

Association Notes

Newest state association to affiliate with the American National Cattlemen's Association is the Arkansas Cattlemen's Association. Officers of this recently formed group are H. F. Techmeyer, Scranton, president; Bob Parker, Paris, vice-president; Leon Gray, Paris, secretary. Directors of the organization, which has somewhat more than 100 names in its gradually expanding membership, are: L. J. Caldwell, Subiaco; Leonard Ahne, Scranton; Byron Shirley, Paris; Ray Lowrey, Paris; Jerry Campbell, Paris; Sam Gilbert, Booneville; L. C. Barnhart, Ozark; T. L. Bean, Clarksville.

The following officers have been elected for 1953 by the Northern Arizona Cattlemen's Association: Maurice Smith, Lakeside, president; Earl Platt, St. Johns, first vice-president Apache County; M. J. O'Haco, Winslow, first vice-president Coconino County; Wm. R. Bourdon, Snowflake, first vice-president Navajo County, and Harvey Randall, Holbrook, secretary-treasurer.

Sanford Mills has been elected president of the recently formed Fremont County (Wyo.) Cattlemen's Association, which has held a banquet and dance at Hudson as one of its first gatherings. Dean Hilton M. Briggs of the state university spoke of incidents highlighting a trip he took to Afghanistan. Original purpose of the organization was the raising of voluntary contributions from cattlemen of the area to continue the office of county livestock inspector, for which the county budget did not provide sufficient funds. Officers, in addition to Mr. Mills, are: Nobe Harrison, vice-president, and Frank Hornecker, secretary.

Recent WASHINGTON state meetings have included the following: Pierce County Cattlemen met at Graham and re-elected Otto Reise, McMillin, president; Clifford Waller, Roy, vice-president; Francis Plotner, Eatonville, recording secretary; George Purcell, corresponding secretary . . . King County has a new organization of beef growers and feeders, formed at Kent. Directors appointed at the meeting elected Floyd Young, president; Jim Nelson, vice president; Earl Judd, treasurer, and Ed McMinn, secretary. J. K. "Pat" Ford, secretary-treasurer of the state association, was present for this opening assembly of Washington's 32nd county affiliated cattlemen's group . . . Clallam-Jefferson Cattlemen met at Sequim and elected Henry Johnson president; G. F. Taylor, vice-president; Melvin Michel, secretary; Kenneth Peterson, treasurer. Chief topic of discussion was Bang's disease; a film on brucellosis was also shown . . . Columbia County Livestock Association recently elected the following officers at

May, 1953

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its annual meeting: John Harting, president; Hal Mead, vice-president; Leo Schafer, treasurer; Robert Williams, secretary. The group voted in favor of starting a CowBelles organization . . . New officers of the Grays Harbor Livestock Association are Ralph Minard, Ocean City, president; Clifford Barrows, Montesano, vice-president; Floyd Svinth, Montesano, secretary-treasurer. Outgoing president Bill Bennett presided

and speakers included Pat Ford and a brand division official . . . Okanogan County Cattlemen at their all-day meeting, followed by an evening banquet, re-elected Bob Franch, president; Roland Sackman, vice-president; Gordon Woodrow, secretary; John Woodard, treasurer. The CowBelles were very active at this meeting and were given a go-ahead on campaigning for increased membership in this county association.

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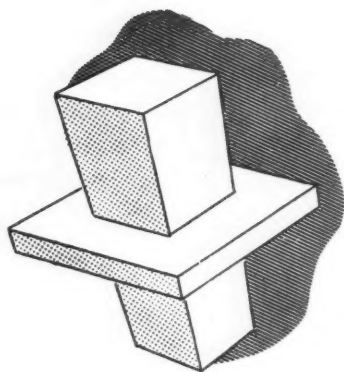
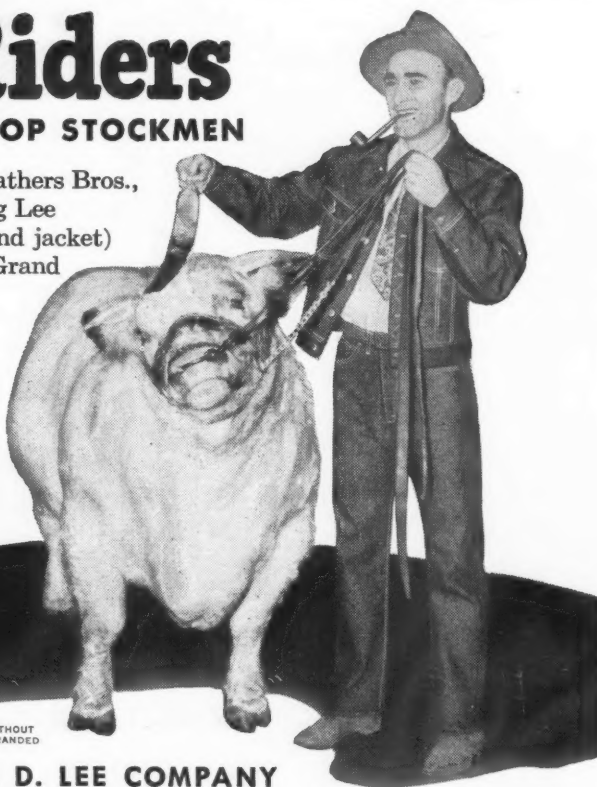
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At Fairplay, Colo., members of the Central Colorado Cattlemen's Association recently elected Robert Rowe their president. Richard McHale was elected vice-president and Walter Coyle secretary. State legislation affecting the livestock man was reported on by Leavitt Booth of Arvada, vice-president of the Colorado Cattlemen. Other speakers included Lars Prestrud of Littleton, chairman of the state association's board of control; Floyd Beach of Delta, the CCA president; Tom Field of Gunnison.

Ed Fallan, secretary of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association since February, 1951, has resigned his post, effective May 15. He will join the staff of the Montana Livestock Production Credit Association at Helena.

Stockmen of Sheridan County, Montana, have filed petitions with the county commissioners asking for formation of a livestock protective committee and levying of a tax on cattle to provide funds for its operation. This is in accordance with a bill passed in the last state legislative session.

The recently formed Yellowstone County (Mont.) Livestock Growers Association drew around 100 stockmen recently to Billings for a meeting conducted by President G. P. Trask. Chief point of discussion was cattle thievery and ways and means of combating it. A guest, who participated in the discussion, was Jack Milburn of Grassrange, head of the Montana Stockgrowers Association. A cash reward of \$1,500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of rustlers in the county was continued by association vote.

Louisiana's Claiborne Parish Cattlemen's Association met at Homer some weeks ago. Featured speaker of the gathering was Dr. Norman Efferson of Louisiana State University, who urged cattlemen to put their programs on a sound and efficient basis and pointed out also that economists are not anticipating a further cattle slump because of increasing population and no sign of depression. A purebred bull given away at the meeting was won by Madden Shaw of Haynesville.

At Bradenton, Fla., J. M. Doss was recently elected president of the Manatee County Cattlemen's Association at a meeting of the group. Also elected were J. M. McClure, vice-president; and R. W. Edwards, secretary-treasurer. A discussion of plans was held in connection with a field day to be held at the Ona Range Cattle Station.

The Northern New Mexico Livestock Association held its annual meeting and evening banquet at Raton on Apr. 15. Officers of the association are Alvin Stockton of Raton, president; Leslie Davis of Cimarron, vice-president; John Mersick of Raton, secretary.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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Jay Taylor, American National Cattlemen's Association first vice-president, was the principal speaker and delivered an excellent report on the situation in Washington, pointing out that the American National's legislative committee and President Sam Hyatt had been on the job almost continuously since the inauguration. Mr. Taylor reported also on the activities of the National Livestock and Meat Board, of which he is chairman.

One of the distinguished guests at the gathering was Mrs. Linda Mitchell Lambert of Mosquero, N. M., new president of the New Mexico Hereford Association (and first woman to hold such a position) and sister of former president Albert K. Mitchell of the American National.

The organization voted a contribution of \$150 to the American National. Russell Thorp, the National association's fieldman, was present as a representative of it.—RUSSELL THORP

The South Dakota Stock Growers Association has completed plans for the program of its 62nd annual convention in Deadwood, May 25-27. Speakers will include Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, Jay Taylor of Amarillo, Tex., first vice-president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, and Cecil Hellbusch of the Colorado Chain Stores Association at Denver.

The Jackson Hole Cattlemen's Association held its annual banquet at Jackson, Wyo., some weeks ago for some 300 persons, including a number of guests from the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. Officers of the organization are Lloyd Van Deburg, president; Roy Chambers, vice-president; Wm. Wilson, secretary-treasurer. A number of persons present were awarded life memberships as long-time residents of the Jackson Hole area who have devoted their time and efforts outstandingly to the cattle industry. Also introduced were Norman Barlow, chairman of the executive committee of the state association, and Clifford Hansen, its vice-president.

Close to 150 persons late last month attended a day of regional sessions held by the Colorado Cattlemen's Association at Alamosa. Those who heard the talks and panel discussions agreed upon the high maintenance of interest, particularly in connection with a round-table exploration of the question, "Does the Livestock Industry Need a Support Program or a Federal Program?" Other topics which received specialized attention during the meeting were promotion of beef; Bang's disease control; corn prices; pertinent legislative matters; taxes; research, and forest allotments. In a resolution adopted by the stockmen, Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson was urged to exercise his "discretionary powers under the Agricultural Act" in releasing some stored corn at prices commensurate with those

for fed cattle. Vice-President Leavitt Booth of Arvada, who introduced the resolution, stressed his opposition to supports for cattle and stated that corn is spoiling in storage and should be used. His stand was seconded by Leonard Burch of the Denver National Bank. Another speaker was L. M. Pexton, president of the Denver Union Stockyards, who declared, "We've got 10,000,000 cattle too many now."

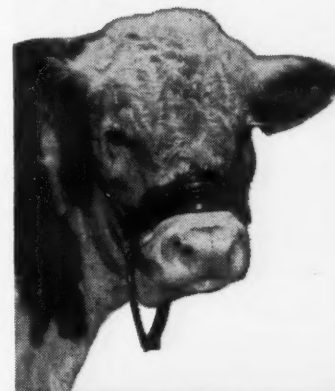
A meeting of the association's board of control preceded the general all-day sessions.

The executive committee of the Nevada State Cattle Association met Apr. 16 at Winnemucca. A topic which received considerable discussion was the tax equalization program instituted by the 1953 state legislature. Norman Brown of Smith, a board member who also is on the Nevada Tax Commission, urged a unified program by the livestock industry to support and protect the livestock producer in his tax levy. Consideration will be given to obtaining factual information for protecting the producers against a tax overload.

The Routt County Stock Growers Association, meeting at Steamboat Springs, Colo., on Apr. 4 re-elected Ernest Bridges of Clark, Colo., to the presidency and elected Leo Robinson of Steamboat Springs vice-president. Howard Elliott of Steamboat Springs remains the secretary-treasurer, and two new directors named at the meeting are Robert Gay and Glen Warner, both of Steamboat Springs. F. R. Carpenter of Hayden discussed the recent session of the Colorado legislature, in which he is a representative. Dave G. Rice, Jr., secretary of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, also discussed legislation passed and considered for the state. Rad Hall of Denver, assistant secretary of the American National Cattlemen's Association, outlined policies and activities of the National organization. An evening banquet and dance closed the meeting, with Leavitt Booth, vice-president of the Colorado Cattlemen, serving as featured banquet speaker.

An extended discussion which took place during a recent meeting of directors of the Florida State Cattlemen's Association in Kissimmee centered around the need to push sales of plentiful beef by means of public re-education. A suggestion that all restaurants in the state be written to and urged to emphasize beef on their menus was referred to the marketing and finance committees for study and action. Cushman S. Radebaugh of Orlando, vice-president of the American National and a past president of the state group, and P. E. Williams of Davenport, also a former state president and former vice-president of the National spoke of national activities towards furthering sale of beef. The directors voted down a resolution asking for subsidies on beef.

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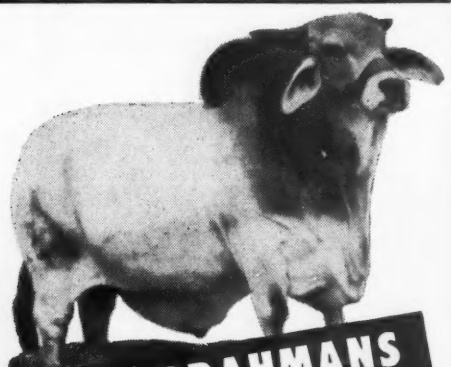
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Walt Rodman (left), vice-president of the Modoc County (Calif.) Chamber of Commerce, former president of the Modoc County Cattlemen's Association and director of the California Cattlemen's Association, presents to John Weber (center) and Herman Weber, Alturas ranchers, an award for outstanding achievement in livestock raising during 1952 for the Chamber. John Weber is the new president of the Modoc County Cattlemen's Association and Herman Weber is a former secretary of the association. Besides running a 500-head cattle ranch with award-winning efficiency, the two men are active in civic affairs, on the bull sale committee and with other farm groups.

George W. Robinson, for the past three years head of the Merced-Mariposa Cattlemen's Association in California, turned over his office to Will R. Wyer of Merced at the recently held annual spring meeting of the group. W. W. Houlihan was elected first vice-president; Carrick T. Harris, second vice-president, and H. Dan Temple, secretary-treasurer.

Launch Local Beef Promotion

A PROGRAM of effective public relations at "the grass roots" was outlined for California cattlemen recently in a series of county meetings throughout the state.

J. Edgar Dick, executive secretary, and President Jake Schneider of the California Cattlemen's Association, ac-

The counties of California have such varying problems and techniques in raising cattle that any excuse is a good excuse for cowmen to swap ideas. Here are Glen Cornelius, Solvang, director of the California Cattlemen's Association, left; Frank Giorgi, Gaviota, new president of the Santa Barbara County Cattlemen's Association, and Jake Schneider, Sloughhouse, CCA president, right, in such a discussion at Los Alamos recently.



AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

companied by Lyle Liggett, director of information for the American National, presented the program with the suggestion that "the personal touch" be given to relations with press and radio throughout the nation.

The program would emphasize the establishment of county public relations committee to work directly with local newspapers and radio stations in urging use of story material sent them by such agencies as the American National, the National Live Stock and Meat Board, the American Meat Institute and the Western States Meat Packers Assn.

"The local editor will be more willing to use such material if one of his rancher neighbors helps him develop stories relating local conditions to those of the national industry," Mr. Dick declared.

In addition to the county program, the CCA has held a series of meetings, presided over by cattlemen, between retailers, packers, producers and feeders and food and market editors of the metropolitan areas of California. The meetings have resulted in increased understanding of the problems of the industry and have brought increased advertising and merchandising of beef.

The three men spoke at 12 country-wide meetings, each attended by record numbers of cattlemen and CowBelles.

Sell More Meat Plan in Utah

LET'S SELL more beef" was the theme of a beef promotion meeting held in Salt Lake City on Apr. 1. All segments of the trade are in agreement that more beef can be sold through increased publicity. As emphasized by J. Wells Robins, president of the Utah Cattle and Horse Growers Association, only combined efforts in the meat industry can result in advantageous marketing of increased supplies of beef.

In line with a signified willingness by all to push beef sales, Paul McFarland, director of the Western States Packers Association, declared, "Beef tonnage is the chief source of revenue to Utah and western packers, and consequently you can be sure the packers will do everything possible to increase beef sales."

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It was brought out that consumers in Utah and other states will be able to eat 12 to 15 pounds more beef per person this year than last. School lunch supervisors and cooks in the state have been advised that beef is now on the plentiful food list and they are being urged to feed school children more beef. The serving of sliced beef in preference to meat loaves and other prepared dishes was also stressed.

Ed Delaney of the Food Distribution branch of the PMA declared that his agency is serving as a clearing house to aid in the program, and pointed out availability of publicity and promotional material. Mr. Delaney had called the meeting in response to requests from the various interested groups.

All phases of the meat business in Utah were represented. Included were the cattlemen's group, livestock markets, retailing bodies, packers, meat cutters' union, press, radio, advertising agencies, Extension Service, locker groups, Farm Bureau, etc. Chairman of the gathering was Don Kenney, manager of the North Salt Lake Stockyards.

A policy and program committee composed of all industry representatives was formally organized to promote beef consumption and a smaller action committee named, made up of Mr. Kenney, Mr. Delaney, Mr. Robins, Alden Barton, commissioner of agriculture; Morris H. Taylor, livestock marketing, Extension Service, and Leonard Johnson of the Utah Farm Bureau Federation.

Animal Institute Stresses Research

DISCUSSIONS of research held the spotlight at the third conference of the National Institute of Animal Agriculture, Apr. 20-21 at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. The conference, chairmanned by P. O. Wilson, manager-secretary of the National Livestock Producers Association, Chicago, brought to the meeting site, by invitation, more than 400 leaders in the country's agriculture.

Dr. Roy C. Newton, vice-president of Swift and Company, put the types of research into seven classifications for meat and meat animals. These are: (1) Breeding of more efficient animals and animals which supply present-day demands for meat and meat products; (2) Improved feeding and feed efficiency; (3) Disease and parasite control; (4) Packing industry problems, under which were outlined (a) better utilization of by-products, (b) prevention of shrinkage, (c) preservation of food products and utilization of animal fats; (5) Improved labor efficiency in livestock production; (6) Environmental physiology; (7) Marketing of meat animals and their products.

Dr. C. F. Kettering, General Motors Corporation consultant on research, narrowed his field down to a need to know the things you want to study; list them; then take them to pieces, and the an-

swers will be there for the finding.

It was brought out somewhat amusingly that credit should be given to the lowly hog in any mention of cortisone . . . the hog has had it all through the centuries—man just discovered it!

Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson addressed the institute with a warning that federal programs to support farm prices may leave the government holding almost 7 billion dollars worth of agricultural commodities by next year-end. The secretary pledged every effort to administer the government farm programs on the law books, but recommended steps to make farmers less dependent on government. Some features of the present programs, he added, are also leading toward a loss of foreign markets for American products. "We are discouraging exports by pricing ourselves out of the market," Mr. Benson declared. And, "On the other hand, our supported prices pull foreign products to us like a magnet."

Dr. L. M. Hutchings, head of veterinary sciences at Purdue, voiced a warning that animal disease is not only costly but constitutes a principal factor limiting the livestock industry. Though great strides have been made in recent years, he pointed up need for more.

Radio Commentator Elmo Roper, another speaker, said it is "amply documented by public opinion research that farmers stand very well with the American people as a whole. Time and again we have found as many as 20 and 40 million people who at a given moment—or just on general principles—had it in for big business or for organized labor. But never have we found more than some 12 per cent of the total, around 12,000,000 expressing any real hostility toward the American farmer."

Dr. H. J. Reed of Purdue, chairman of the institute as a whole, summed up his talk with the words, "Agriculture has been the stronghold—almost the birthplace—of the spirit of free enterprise and personal responsibility . . . The spirit of free competitive enterprise is the proper environment for research . . ."

Among prominent American National people on hand for this important conference were Wm. D. Farr of Greeley, Colo., and Reese Van Vranken of Climax, Mich., both members of the National's executive committee, and Rad Hall of Denver, assistant executive secretary.

LYIN' IN HER TEETH

No longer do Bossy's teeth give away her right age, according to the American Veterinary Medical Association in Chicago. Whereas the old and generally accepted "dental timetable" could pretty accurately gauge, for example, a cow with a full mouth of incisor teeth as five years old—in the new, fast developing breeds of the present day it would probably mean that such a cow is more likely to be just over three years old.



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LADIES' CHOICE



Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

By Dorothy McDonald

This is a day of wind and sun and little quick-running showers that scurry off into the hills almost before the mountain laurel and the crinkly foliage of the wild currants have been washed clear of dust. But each shower as it passes leaves a great rainbow hung like a promise across the canyon . . . and just beyond the terrace my favorite iris—the Picotee—has come in bloom. The delicate blue-white blooms, purple-veined and scalloped, seem to me the most ethereal of flowers. They have that fragile loveliness that speaks of May and springtime. Rainbows, sun and rain . . . and the new iris blooms.

This is, indeed, a day of happiness and spring.

* * *

Because of the exigencies of meeting a deadline far in advance, I am writing this on the Sunday afternoon the first Korean prisoners came through the Freedom Gate. Beside my desk the radio is turned low, and just a little while ago the name of the first American prisoner returned was announced. Sitting here, I try to think how it must seem to that home in Washington Heights, N. Y., to know their son is free again. To me there could be nothing more terrible than to be shut in . . . confined . . . barred by walls or fences from the wide open fields of spring. How lucky I feel that, while our own Youngest Marine is over there—and in danger sometimes, I suppose—at least he is free. And we can look ahead—less than a half year, now—to the time when he is home again.

In fact, I think that people everywhere feel a timid stir of hope that soon . . . quite soon . . . perhaps all the youngsters over there may be at home again.

Is it too much to hope that Peace may come?

* * *

The year runs by so swiftly; here it is May and so many of the fine projects I'd planned for the CowBelles pages this year are still in the blueprint stage. Since this has been a time of sickness, death and sorrow in my home, perhaps part of the blame for that should rest on me. But there's the matter of our Neighbors . . . I ask and ask, and many of you have said you'd send in material that could be used. But here it is another deadline day . . . and no Neighbor for this month, either! Of course that could be because you've all been so busy with the many tasks of spring . . . it could be, too, because you haven't liked the Meet Your Neighbor column much. I have no way to know unless you tell me.

Though of necessity I can see the view only from my own Window, I do so want this column to be for all CowBelles everywhere. Any ideas or suggestions any of you have will be so much appreciated!

The CowBelles seem to me such a worth-while organization of women who have the same aims and background and interest; I guess that's why I want these CowBelle pages to be worth-while too.

Perhaps we'll have a lot of news from various state and local groups this month? That, after all, is the most important part of Ladies' Choice!

* * *

I hope that all your Ranch House Windows are bright with May and spring.

At Home on the Range

This is the third recipe we have had from Corrine Foster—Mrs. Don Foster, of La Posta Ranch, historic stretch of hill and valley that sits close to the Mexican border on what was once the site of an old Spanish army post. Since I knew that most of the time only Mr. and Mrs. Foster were at home, I wondered about the very generous proportions of "Kinnie" Foster's recipes so much that finally I just asked her.

"Why," she explained, "it is no more trouble to bake a big cake or coffee cake than a little one . . . and it's so nice to divide the batter into two pans so you can serve one at home and have the other to give away."

Isn't that a lovely sidelight on the character of the chatelaine of La Posta Ranch?

MRS. FOSTER'S OLD-FASHIONED COFFEE CAKE

FIRST PART: Sift together—

- 2½ cups flour
- ¾ cup brown sugar
- 1 cup white sugar
- 1 teaspoonful mace
- ½ teaspoonful cinnamon
- ¼ teaspoonful nutmeg
- ½ teaspoonful salt

Add ¾ cup salad oil and mix thoroughly. Save out ¾ cup of this mixture for topping.

SECOND PART: Put all together in a bowl—

- 1 cup buttermilk
- 2 eggs
- 2 teaspoonsful baking powder
- 1 teaspoonful soda

Beat together until light. Add to first part. After batter is in the pan sprinkle

with reserved ¾ cup of topping. Add chopped nuts if desired. Bake at 350 degrees for 30 or 40 minutes.

This makes a very large panful if you are expecting company. Or, better still, divide it in two pans as Mrs. Foster does and have one for the family and the other for a gift to a friend or neighbor.

* * *

The next recipe comes from Mrs. Louise Czeisler, of Croton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. I'd pictured her—as I subconsciously picture everyone with a New York address—as a sort of modern cliff-dweller in a maze of steel and concrete apartment buildings. Nothing, it seems, could be farther from the truth. Though only 30 miles or so from Manhattan, the clever functionally modern house the Czeislars are building has a pastoral setting on the edge of state parklands (part of the Croton watershed, I suppose) out of sight and sound of any neighbors.

I gave a recipe for Mock Cheese Cake a few months ago. Now here is the real thing, European style . . . and I must hasten to assure you that it is infinitely better than the "mock" one.

LOUISE CZEISLER'S CHEESECAKE CRUST—

- 1½ cups sweetened zweiback, crushed fine
- ½ cup butter melted over low heat so it will not brown (¼ lb.)
- 1 cup granulated sugar
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 30 almonds finely sliced

In a large bowl stir the crushed zweiback, sugar and cinnamon. Add melted butter and mix thoroughly. Spread evenly on bottom and sides of a deep nine-inch cake pan (a spring form pan, preferably) that has been lined with waxed paper, and press very firmly in place, building up the sides of the crust until they are thicker than the bottom. Pour in filling, made as follows: FILLING—

- 1 lb. cream cheese (or, if you are a ranch wife and have your own cottage cheese, use that, pressed thru a sieve so it is free from lumps)

- 1 cup light cream
- 4 level tablespoons flour
- 1 cup granulated sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 4 eggs, separated

Mix the cream into the cheese. Separately, mix well the flour and sugar, add beaten egg yolks, beat, add vanilla. Combine cheese mixture with this, mix until smooth. Beat egg whites until stiff, fold into mixture slowly by bringing spoon along the bottom of the bowl, up and then down thru the egg whites, as in folding into a sponge cake. Continue gently until all egg white disappears. Pour into mold, sprinkle top with shaved almonds.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

BAKE—

Place in the center of a moderately slow oven, 300 degrees, and bake for one hour. When the cheese cake is finished, it will show cracks in the filling. Do not move but allow it to cool in the oven with heat turned off and door open. Do not remove from pan until ready to serve, then open spring form, remove waxed paper gently, as the crust is delicious but quite crumbly.

In fact, the effort of getting it intact out of the pan seems to me worthwhile, only if you want the Cheesecake for a conversation piece at "company" dinner. For family consumption, it's easier to cut it in wedges and lift it from the pan with a spatula or pie server as the crust is just too good to be wasted.

I hope you'll like these two "different" recipes from Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Czeisler. On their behalf, and my own . . . good evening . . . and good eating.—D. McD.

CowBelle Notes

Idaho CowBelles were active during the annual convention of the state cattlemen's association at Pocatello, Apr. 12-14. Special guests included the Robert O'Neils of Big Piney, Wyo. Mrs. O'Neil is president of the Wyoming CowBelles, Mr. and Mrs. Russell C. Larsen of Kimberly, Ida., plan to repay the visit when Wyoming holds its convention in June. Mrs. Larsen is president of the Idaho auxiliary.

There were 150 ladies registered at Pocatello, with 30 new members joining. Among features of their convention was a general council meeting and a meat cutting demonstration.

A coffee hour business meeting drew a good crowd, which heard Mrs. O'Neil describe activities and policies of her Wyoming group. One hundred CowBelle pins were ordered and 98 of them were sold at \$3.60 each. Thirty-five National memberships were taken during the convention.

A western style chuckwagon supper was served on the 13th, and the Cowboy-CowBelle western dance followed. Other well-attended gatherings included a tea given by the CowBelles and the annual banquet and dance Tuesday evening.

Other Idaho CowBelle officers besides Mrs. Larsen include: Mrs. Walter Schodde, Burley, vice-president; Mrs. Roy Mink, Gooding, secretary; Mrs. Edith Taylor, Grouse, treasurer; Mrs. A. Hawes, Twin Falls, historian. Mrs. Amos Eckert of Boise, the immediate past president, was unable to attend, but Mrs. Adin Hall of Glens Ferry, the first president, and Mrs. Seth Burstedt of Challis, the second one, were there.

Northern Arizona CowBelles, meeting recently at Holbrook, re-elected Mrs. Vern Willis of Snowflake president; Mrs. Oscar Reed first vice-president, and Mrs. A. T. Hutcherson second vice-president. Mrs. Anne Cressy of Snowflake was named secretary.

Income Tax

EFFECTS OF X-DISEASE

DURING the past winter many cattlemen in Texas, and some in Oklahoma and New Mexico have lost large numbers of cattle by reason of hyperkeratosis or X-disease. We are told that this disease resulted from the feeding of cottonseed pellets containing a poisonous compound and that it is an inability to utilize vitamin A, generally resulting in death by starvation.

Early in March it was estimated that at least 10,000 cattle had been lost through hyperkeratosis, all traced to the poison cottonseed pellets, and at that time new losses were still being reported. The value of cattle lost has been estimated as over \$10,000,000. Individual losses have been heavy; we know of one registered breeder who lost his entire herd.

In some cases the cattle died before any salvage could be attempted. In others, the animals, slowly but surely starving, were sold to slaughter subject to inspection. Inspection of the carcasses resulted in the rejection of many parts with consequent reduction of purchase price.

We have been told that the operators of the cottonseed oil mill which made the bad pellets have indicated that they will make good the losses.

Stockmen who sustained these losses are now greatly concerned as to whether the proceeds of the forced sale or the damages paid by the mill will be taxable income. The National Livestock Tax Committee believes that such taxation would be most inequitable if the proceeds and damages are going to be used for replacement.

Ordinarily when property is converted into cash, the gain, as measured by the excess of the cash received over the income tax basis of the property, is taxable. However, the Internal Revenue Code in Section 112 (f) makes an exception for what is called "involuntary conversion." The substance of this provision is that "if property (as a result of its destruction in whole or in part, theft, seizure, or requisition or condemnation or threat or imminence thereof) is compulsorily or involuntarily converted . . . into money . . . the gain (if any) shall be recognized" unless the taxpayer purchases property similar or related in service within a prescribed period. If the taxpayer makes such purchases, his gain is taxed only to the extent that the amount of cash received on the conversion exceeds the cost of the replacement property. For example, a farmer owns a truck having



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a depreciated cost of \$2,000. The truck is totally destroyed by fire and the farmer collects \$2,500 insurance. This is clearly an involuntary conversion. The gain is \$500. If the farmer decides not to buy a replacement for the truck, the \$500 is taxable, but if within the prescribed time he buys a replacement truck for \$3,000, the \$500 gain is not taxable, as the cost of replacement (\$3,000) exceeds the amount realized on the involuntary conversion (\$2,500). Suppose instead that the farmer buys a secondhand truck for \$1,500. The amount realized on the involuntary conversion exceeds the replacement cost by \$1,000, so all of the \$500 gain is taxable. Or, suppose that the cost of the replacement truck is \$2,300. The amount realized on the involuntary conversion exceeds the cost of the replacement by \$200, and \$200 of the \$500 gain is taxable. This is a simple example of how involuntary conversion works. It should be noted that in the case of involuntary conversion of livestock there is no relief under the statute for a taxpayer whose replacement is made other than by purchase. The necessary procedure and the time limit on replacement will be discussed later herein. The basic question is whether the hyperkeratosis situation presents an involuntary conversion within the statute.

The basic statutory requirement applicable to this situation is the involuntary conversion of an animal into money as a result of its destruction in whole or in part. At first glance it might seem that "threat or imminence" of such destruction would be enough. However, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has taken a firm position in the case of sales under threat of drought that the "threat or imminence" clause applies only to "requisition or condemnation," a position having some support in the latest form of the statute as amended in 1951. For this reason the cases and rulings involving the threat of condemnation or requisition can be distinguished by the government. In view of this requirement of actual destruction, it is possible that the tax treatment in the situation where the animal dies and its owner is compensated in damages may differ from that in the forced sale situation.

Interpreting the statutory words in accordance with their common, everyday meaning, it would seem that an animal has suffered "destruction in whole or in part" when it has eaten poison feed and thereby become afflicted with a fatal disease, although this situation has never been directly presented to a court. The Bureau of Internal Revenue in I. T. 3696 made a ruling on a somewhat related situation where a stallion died and its owner, after collecting insurance proceeds, requested a ruling as to whether there was an involuntary conversion. He apparently presented no facts as to the cause of death, and the Bureau ruled that there was no involuntary conversion. The ruling states that "destruction is the result of the exercise or application of a powerful force not encountered in the usual course of events" and that Congress in-

tended the word to mean "the effect of a casualty." The ruling then discusses "casualty" and cites *McMorran vs. Commissioner*, a 1939 Board of Tax Appeals case.

In the *McMorran* case, the taxpayer owned a saddle mare which he kept for pleasure riding. The mare chewed up and swallowed the silk lining of a hat, took sick three days later, and died in two weeks. No insurance proceeds were involved so there was no question of involuntary conversion, but the taxpayer claimed a casualty loss on the mare. He testified that in his opinion the mare died from swallowing the hat lining, but admitted that the veterinarian in attendance had stated that the mare died from influenza. The Board of Tax Appeals (now Tax Court) said that if the death of the mare was from accidental causes it would be a casualty and the deduction would be allowed. It denied the deduction because the evidence was not sufficient to establish affirmatively that death was from accidental causes.

Apparently there would have been a "casualty" had the mare choked to death on the hat lining. Moreover, assuming that the ultimate cause of death was influenza, the death could still be reasonably attributed to accidental causes if the influenza itself could be traced back to the accident of swallowing the hat lining.

I. T. 3696, after discussing the *McMorran* case, concludes that the death of a stallion and purchase of a similar animal with insurance proceeds does not constitute an involuntary conversion "unless it is shown that death resulted from 'a casualty' and not from disease or old age."

In the light of I. T. 3696 and the *McMorran* case, hyperkeratosis due to poison feed should itself be considered a casualty and should qualify as "destruction." From the owner's standpoint it is "destruction in whole." What was formerly a productive breeding animal or a steer maturing for the market suddenly became an asset of doubtful value, something which was likely to be reduced any day to hide and lard value. Of course, the bureau might contend that since many of the afflicted animals were conditionally sold at market price before they died, there was no "destruction in whole." Even so, there was "destruction in part," as evidenced by the fact that the animals when sold were in poor condition, could be sold only subject to inspection, and that often the purchase price was reduced after inspection to compensate for unacceptable parts. "Destruction in part" is a statutory alternative to "destruction in whole," and it would seem that an involuntary conversion can rest on either.

Assuming that the bureau would reject the theory that even a partial destruction occurred when the cattle contracted hyperkeratosis, the taxpayer could ultimately fall back on the argument that destruction took place when the animals finally died as a direct result of eating the poison pellets. In this event the bureau might possibly assert

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that the cattle died from a disease so that there was no "casualty" and no "destruction." However, even though death may ultimately be due to a disease, the actual cause of death is the eating of the poison pellets. The situation is comparable to death from carbon monoxide poisoning. A man sleeps in a tightly closed room and breathes carbon monoxide from the heater, as a result of which the hemoglobin in his blood cannot absorb oxygen. The doctor may say he died from asphyxia, which is true, but common sense tells us that the external cause of death was an accident, the breathing of carbon monoxide, a poison. A cow eats cottonseed pellets. Something in the pellets deprives the cow of nutrition and it dies. The veterinarian may say that the cow died of hyperkeratosis, which is true, but the external cause of death was an accident, the eating of a poison.

Assuming that the taxpayer in the death situation has successfully proved "destruction," the next question is whether the receipt of damages is "involuntary conversion into money." Present regulations contain examples as to insurance proceeds and condemnation awards, but make no mention of damages for negligence. The litigated cases on involuntary conversion are also concerned only with insurance proceeds and condemnation awards. However, it seems that there should be no difference between these situations and one where the taxpayer receives damages from one who causes the destruction of his property. The hyperkeratosis situation seems literally within the statute, as unquestionably the cattle are converted into money, and the statute does not limit the source of the money to an insurance company or the government.

It is therefore concluded that a taxpayer who receives damages for cattle dying from hyperkeratosis caused by poison feed should be entitled to involuntary conversion treatment.

We shall now consider further the forced sale situation. Here the taxpayer should take the position that when his cattle ate the poison feed and contracted hyperkeratosis, they were partially if not wholly destroyed. Also, he should argue that they were sold only for slaughter (which is certainly destruction), and in no case for use by others as breeders; also, that they were sold not in the ordinary course of business after being fattened, but in a completely involuntary manner in bad condition and to avert the even greater economic harm of their ultimate wasting away and death. If he cannot convince the revenue agent or the appellate staff, he will have to litigate the question. Despite the fact that the bureau has ruled informally that such a forced sale does not constitute an involuntary conversion, it has been proposed that the National Livestock Tax Committee attempt to secure a ruling on this question. The writers are preparing a request for such a ruling which will be documented and

contain the stockman's legal arguments, and which will cover both the forced sale and damages situations. If a favorable ruling is not forthcoming, an attempt will be made to secure favorable legislation.

If the taxpayer can establish that his animals have been involuntarily converted into money, what must he do to secure nonrecognition of gain? Prior to the 1951 amendment to Sec. 112(f) it was necessary either to buy replacement property immediately or to set aside the proceeds of the conversion into a replacement fund under treasury regulations. This is no longer necessary. Section 112(f) now provides that if the taxpayer so elects, his gain on involuntary conversion will be taxable only to the extent that the proceeds are not expended for replacement during a period beginning with the date of disposition of the property and ordinarily ending one year after the close of the first taxable year in which any part of the gain is realized. This means that if a calendar year taxpayer realizes a gain by receiving damages or forced sale proceeds this year, he has until the end of 1954 to purchase replacements. It is further provided in the statute that the replacement period may be extended by the Secretary of the Treasury under regulations to be prescribed. The manner of electing nonrecognition of gain has also been left to regulations.

Under regulations recently prescribed, the election of nonrecognition of gain is made simply by including gain in the return for the year in which realized only to the extent that the gain exceeds the cost of replacement property. The details of the involuntary conversion, including those relating to replacement, are to be included in this return; but failure to include the gain in gross income in the regular manner is deemed a proper election even though such details are not reported.

Thus, the taxpayer who realized an involuntary conversion gain this year will elect nonrecognition when he makes his 1953 return next year. He will there include the gain in gross income only to the extent that his damages plus salvage or sales proceeds exceeded his replacement cost, and will report the details of the involuntary conversion and replacement. This will be easy if by the time he makes his return he has already purchased full replacements, but suppose that he has not done so. The regulations imply, but do not say directly, that he should estimate his anticipated cost of replacement and figure his taxable gain accordingly. If his estimate later turns out to be too high, he must recompute his 1953 tax liability, file an amended return, and pay the additional tax plus interest.

The regulations do not say what circumstances will support an application for an extension of the replacement period. They do require that the application be made to the commissioner before the end of the normal replacement period and that no extension will be granted unless the taxpayer files a bond (with surety if the commissioner

requires) conditioned on replacement within the extended period or payment (Continued on Page 30)

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A choice selection of yearling
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Top Bulls of BANDOLIER and MILKENMAKER
Bloodlines Choice individuals and carload lots

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Aberdeen-Angus Breeding Stock

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James B. Hollinger Chapman, Kan.

SALES

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60 Serviceable Age **BULLS**
When You Need Them
Northern Colo. Hereford Breeders
Stow Witwer Greeley, Colo.



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Stow and Harvey Witwer

Witwer Herefords, Greeley, Colo.

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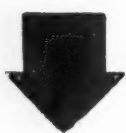
THIRD OF A CENTURY SALE

HEREFORDS - 5 BULLS 100 FEMALES

Cows and Calves . . . Bred Two-Year-Olds . . . Open Yearling Heifers

SALE AT RANCH—HOBSON, MONT.—JUNE 6, 12 NOON

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2 Big Sales at Britton, S. D.

Featuring the Get & Service of MW Larry Onward 13th
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Thorp Hereford Farms *All Star* SALE

NORTH STAR HEREFORDS, INC.
THORP HEREFORD FARMS

Combination Sale

CHICAGO SHOW MOVIE PLACED IN CIRCULATION

The International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago reports heavy bookings for its film covering the 1952 classic. To fill the requests for it, 35 copies of the 16 mm. and 35 mm. sound film have been made available for farm groups, vocational agriculture classes, theatres and TV stations. The picture can be gotten through the show's headquarters, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL POLLED SHORTHORNS AVERAGE \$503 IN KANSAS

The National Polled Shorthorn sale held Apr. 21 at Hutchinson, Kan., established an average of \$503 on 124 lots for a total of \$62,440. Sixty-three bulls averaged \$567 and 61 females \$438. A \$4,000 animal topped the bull sales, and the champion female brought the high price of \$1,475.

IDAHO SETS FALL SALES

The 14th annual fall sales of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association, as agreed upon at a bull committee meeting during the association's annual convention in Pocatello last month, are to be held at Filer on Oct. 24, at Pocatello on Nov. 6, and in Weiser on Dec. 5.

TEXAS FAIR PREMIUMS LISTED

When the State Fair of Texas takes place Oct. 10-25, total livestock premiums of \$79,336 will be offered for 27 breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, swine and goats, plus the junior show. Plans for the first Pan-American Livestock Exposition to be inaugurated during the fair will include total premiums of \$63,535, and \$15,801 will be awarded in the junior event. For the beef cattle division of the Pan-American Exposition, \$22,220 will be offered for Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Brahman, Santa Gertrudis and Shorthorn cattle.

FIRST GERTRUDIS ON SHOW

For the first time, Santa Gertrudis cattle have been entered in a major livestock show to be judged, under sponsorship of the Santa Gertrudis Breeders International. Major Tom Armstrong, president of the group, announces that 56 outstanding animals of the breed will be on show in the first annual Pan-American Livestock Exposition at the State Fair of Texas, Dallas, Oct. 10-25. Entries will be limited to certified pure-bred cattle.

Texas' King Ranch, celebrating its centennial year, will have an exhibition at the fair but will not participate in competition.

HEREFORD CONGRESS SET FOR MICHIGAN IN JUNE

The fourth annual National Hereford Congress will be held at Michigan State College in East Lansing, June 22-23. The two-day session will be followed by a day's tour of several Hereford establishments in Michigan. This will be the first congress held east of the Mississippi River. President of the American Hereford Association, which is jointly sponsoring the even with state breed groups, is Herbert Chandler of Baker, Ore.

TEXANS, FLORIDIANS TAKE BRAHMAN SHOW HONORS

The fourth annual Imperial Eastern Brahman Show and Sale on Mar. 18-21, at Bartow, Fla., closed the 1952-53 Brahman show season. J. D. Hudgins Ranch at Hungerford, Tex., showed the senior champion bull which went on to take the grand champion bull trophy. Hudgins also exhibited the reserve champion and the junior champion and reserve champion bull, as well as making a clean sweep in all group classes, including the get-of-sire class. Among other blue ribbon winners were Norris Cattle Company of Ocala, Fla.; Henry O. Partin & Sons of Kissimmee, Fla., and W. H. Stuart of Bartow.

MILLER-JACKSON FIRM SET UP

A new registered and commercial Hereford production partnership has been formed near Miami, Okla., by Mr. and Mrs. Larry A. Miller, formerly of the Painter Hereford Ranches at Denver and Roggen, Colo., and Mr. and Mrs. Wayman D. Jackson, owners of the Pokey J Hereford Ranch. The ranch will be known as the JM. It will include 1,000 acres of the Jacksons' holdings in the Pokey J and slightly more than 1,000 acres and buildings bought from Fred DeMier, Jr., of Miami.

ANGUS FUTURITY SET

The nation-wide American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Futurity will be held Aug. 6-8 in Lexington, Ky. Approximately 4,500 cows and 400 bulls have been nominated for the show, with 432 yearlings being kept eligible. It is expected that the premium list for this sixth annual event will total \$30,000.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

HEREFORD POINTS

The American Hereford Association will award winners of the 1952-53 year. The winners will be as a result of the dams of the Register to the placing of champion the breed must have or more Register. on two o culations quent sh and the covered.

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HEREFORD REGISTER OF MERIT POINTS TO BE AWARDED

The American Hereford Association will award Register of Merit points to winners at nine livestock shows this year. The Register was started in 1927 as a means of recognizing the sires and dams of top-winning show animals. Register of merit points are awarded to the sire and dam of each winner placing fifth or higher in class, the champions and reserve champions in the breeding show and steers. Bulls must have 100 points earned by five or more sons or daughters to enter the Register. Females must have 25 points on two or more sons or daughters. Calculations are based on 1916 and subsequent shows, with the American Royal and the International the first shows covered.

NEBRASKA SHORTHORNS SELL

In its sale at Columbus, Nebr., last month the Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders Association sold 91 lots for a total of \$26,450, to make an average of \$292. The top bull price was \$650; the top female, \$380. In all, 62 bulls sold at \$318 and 29 females averaged \$233.

MONTANA FAIR WINNERS

At the Montana Winter Fair in Bozeman, a 1,000-pound Hereford steer shown by A. C. Bayers of Twin Bridges was named grand champion over all breeds. The reserve champion bull of the event was a summer yearling shown by C. K. Warren of Deer Lodge. A. C. Bayers exhibited the champion in the female division.

Aberdeen-Angus winners at this seventh annual winter fair were exhibited by W. J. Harrer and Sons of Helena, who showed the senior and grand champion bull of the breed and also the reserve senior and junior bulls—as well as all female champions. Proceeds from the sale of the top-price heifer of the Angus sale, which brought \$700 for Consignor Clyde Bradley of Bozeman, went for the benefit of the polio fund.

HEREFORDS IN THE NEWS

Following the split-up of Colorado's Painter Hereford Company and sale of the registered herd, Stafford C. Painter recently spent several days in Sheridan, Wyo., consulting with Allen O. Fordyce at the Bar 13 Ranch. As a foundation for his new commercial operation, Mr. Painter selected 50 cows with heifer calves at side, 50 yearling heifers and a group of registered bulls, to be shipped to Roggen.

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The Bar 13 Ranch herd also recently supplied seven two-year-old bulls to Teunis Clark of the PK Ranches at Sheridan, Wyo., and in Montana.

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The TO Ranch at Raton, N. M., is the source of 15 yearling and two-year-old registered bulls, also to be used in the PK herd. Owner Clark of the PK made the selections recently with TO Ranch Manager M. H. Miller.

May, 1953

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

Herbert Chandler

Baker, Oregon

COMMERCIAL AND PUREBRED ANGUS CATTLE

RANCH SALE OCT. 23, 1953

State Angus feeder sale, Billings, Oct. 22; Ours (N Bar Ranch), Oct. 23; North Montana Feeder Sale, Great Falls, Mont., Oct. 24

N BAR RANCH

GRASS RANGE, MONTANA

MESSERSMITH'S HEREFORDS

Have coming 2's, well developed bulls, mostly in the lower priced classes. Special rates on carloads; 15 choice heifers and 73 heifer calves. Come, write or phone.

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS - 623 Emerson, Alliance, Nebr.

POLLED AND HORNED HEREFORD BULLS

THE RIGHT AGE FOR HEAVY SERVICE

Quality bulls raised under Wyoming range conditions

A. B. HARDIN, GILLETTE, WYO.

'LAW AND THE FARMER'

Farmers are offered a practical guide through the legal aspects of their business in a new book, "Law and the Farmer" by Jacob H. Beuscher, professor of law and farm law at the University of Wisconsin. The book gives simply written, practical advice to help the reader make sound decisions in both short and long range planning. Each chapter concerns itself with a problem common to the farming business. With its help it should be easier to see what laws apply in any specific case, how to proceed step by step, what to watch for and when it's time to talk things over with a lawyer. Illustrative cases and solutions abound in the book, which is published by Springer Publishing Co., Inc., 1 Madison Ave., New York 10, N. Y., at \$4.95 per copy.

BACKS MARKETING STUDY

The Chicago Stock Yards Company has provided a grant for a long-range study of marketing practices with the objective of improving marketing efficiency. The Iowa State College of Agriculture will be the center of the research, with the University of Illinois participating.

Further aims of the study are (1) to determine why and how farmers select the market outlets they do; (2) to deter-

mine how existing marketing facilities and services can be more effectively used or how they can be improved; (3) to determine present trends in market patterns and the reason for these trends; (4) to study comparative prices between markets and to determine what net price inter-relationships exist between different markets and what effects these have on net returns to farmers by areas, and (5) to study farmer breeding, feeding and marketing intentions.

WORLD CATTLE NUMBERS UP

World cattle numbers at the start of 1953 were estimated at a new record figure of 845 million head—an increase of 2 per cent over numbers the previous year and 14 per cent above the 1935-40 average of 743 million. The world cattle numbers have increased yearly since the end of World War II. Sharpest rise in numbers since the war has occurred in Africa (47 per cent), North America (33 per cent) and South America (32 per cent). Canadian numbers are expected to go up, as are Mexico's, weather permitting.

World sheep numbers at the beginning of 1953 are estimated at 817 million, an increase of slightly more than 1 per cent over a year earlier, and 9 per cent over the 1935-40 average. Hog numbers were down somewhat.

Personal Mention

Edward Woozley of Boise, Ida., has been appointed director of the Bureau of Land Management by Interior Secretary Douglas McKay. He will succeed Marion Clawson, fired by Mr. McKay after a disagreement over an offered demotion in jobs in which Mr. Clawson was accused of "insubordination." Mr. Woozley was, at the time of his appointment, the land commissioner of his native state of Idaho.

Arthur W. Greeley, former supervisor of the Lassen National Forest in California and more recently assistant director of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Portland, Ore., has been appointed regional forester for Alaska. He succeeds B. Frank Heintzlemann, recently appointed governor of the territory. As regional forester, Mr. Greeley will be responsible for the administration of 20,742,762 acres in the Chugach and Tongass national forests, particularly valuable for pulpwood. Mr. Greeley's father, Wm. B. Greeley, was chief of the Forest Service from 1920 to 1928.

William B. Wright of Deeth, Nev., former president of the American National and founder of the Nevada State Cattle Association of which he also served as president, has been re-elected to another two-year term on the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Obituaries

Clarence Favre: Mr. Favre, who retired two years ago as supervisor of the Toiyabe Forest and had served more than 40 years with the Forest Service, mostly in Nevada, passed away suddenly on Apr. 7 of a heart attack.

Earl T. Smith: This prominent New Mexico cattleman passed away early last month following a heart attack. He had lived at Raton since the age of four years when he was brought from his native St. Joseph, Mo. Mr. Smith was 60.

RANCHERS! CATTLEMEN! FARMERS!
CALL YOUR CATTLE
 WITH THE NEW **Kattle Kaller** AUTO HORN

GUARANTEED to Call Cattle for Feeding, Shipment, Dehorning
 Bellows Like a Bull—Cattle Respond Quickly. Greatest time-saver for livestock industry. Easily installed on car—truck. Deep penetrating tone carries for miles. Imitates any cattle sound. Great novelty horn, too. If your dealer can't supply you, order direct and send us his name. Send check, M.O., C.O.D. Money back if not satisfied. Dealer inquiries invited.
 Kattle Kaller Div., 1903 So. 20th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Letters TO THE EDITOR (Cont. fr. P. 4)

Feeding for the next year must be done with a minimum of grain and a large proportion of roughage.—Dr. R. M. Anderson, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

FINE!—Nearly 600 new calves. Snow deep after mild winter and open March—but more moisture coming. Good year ahead!—Jack Milburn, Fergus County, Mont.

RANGES PRETTY GOOD—The recent storms in this area have put the ranges in pretty good shape now but the mountains don't look too white, although snow reports say the water is there for normal hay crops.—Samuel C. McMullen, secretary, Nevada State Cattle Assn., Elko, Nev.

PLENTY MOISTURE—Here in Meade County, S. D., there is plenty of moisture for early grass and sprouting the grain.—W. J. Jordan.

X-DISEASE AND TAXES

(Concluded from Page 27)

of the additional taxes attributable to the gain. The bond may not exceed twice the amount of the additional taxes.

CONCLUSIONS

The law is not certain, and the bureau has informally ruled adversely, but in our opinion, taxpayers who have realized gain by receipt of damages or forced sale proceeds for animals suffering from hyperkeratosis caused by feeding of poison cottonseed pellets should report the facts and pay tax on their gain only to the extent that the amount of money received exceeds actual or anticipated replacement cost. There is no relief for taxpayers who contemplate replacement by increased retention of offspring. If the gain was realized this year, replacement purchases must be made by the close of 1954 unless an extension is obtained. The likelihood of application of involuntary conversion relief to the death cases is perhaps greater than in the forced sale cases, although the writers feel that they are fundamentally the same. A request for ruling covering both situations will be made by the National Livestock Tax Committee in behalf of taxpayers concerned. The National Livestock Tax Committee is asking for legislation extending the involuntary conversion provisions to the sale of livestock forced by drouth, and such legislation should also cover this X-Disease problem if a favorable ruling cannot be secured. Whether or not a favorable ruling or legislation can be secured, we feel that the involuntary conversion section is applicable, that relief should be claimed in proper cases, and is worth litigating if necessary.—By Stephen H. Hart and Donald W. Rose.



May 14-16—Montana Stockgrowers' convention, Missoula.
 May 14-16 — Washington Cattlemen's Assn. meeting, Yakima.
 May 25-27—South Dakota Stock Growers' convention, Deadwood.
 June 2-4—Wyoming Stock Growers' convention, Jackson.
 June 3-5—North Dakota Stockmen's Assn. convention, Mandan.
 June 4-6—Colorado Cattlemen's Assn. meeting, Greeley.
 June 11-13—Nebraska Stock Growers' convention, Omaha.
 Jan. 12-14—American Nat'l Cattlemen's Assn. Convention, Colorado Springs, Colo.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In Thousands of Pounds)

	Mar. 31 1952	Feb. 28 1953	Mar. 31 1952	5-Yr. Avg.
Frozen Beef	219,278	239,393	244,819	139,897
Cured Beef	13,106	13,995	10,733	11,808
Total Pork	570,491	604,813	822,006	653,371
Lamb, Mutton	20,883	23,670	14,896	12,494
Total Poultry	174,597	220,606	232,832	190,457

FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

(In Thousands)

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Mar. 1953	1,299	535	4,962	1,190
Mar. 1952	927	397	5,776	971
3 mos. 1953	3,783	1,410	15,779	3,567
3 mos. 1954	3,009	1,122	18,390	3,004

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Apr. 28, 1953	Apr. 23, 1952
Steers, Prime	\$22.00-25.00	\$35.50-38.50
Steers, Choice	20.50-23.25	33.00-36.50
Steers, Good	19.25-21.25	28.75-33.00
Steers, Comm.	17.00-19.75	26.00-28.75
Vealers, Cm.-Gd.	17.00-25.00	30.00-36.00
Calves, Cm.-Gd.	15.50-19.00	26.00-32.00
F.&S. Strs., G.-Ch.		29.00-37.00
F.&S. Strs., Cm.-Md.		23.00-30.50
Hogs (200-240 lbs.)	23.25-23.65	17.10-17.50
Lambs, Gd.-Ch.	24.50-25.25	26.00-27.00
Ewes, Gd.-Ch.	8.50-10.00	11.00-13.50

EXPERT SEES NO SHORTAGE OF U. S. WATER SUPPLIES

A top authority on ground water resources, Garald G. Parker, Washington, D. C., has discounted recent warnings that the nation's water supplies are generally diminishing beyond recovery. Mr. Parker, who is senior geologist with the U. S. Geological Survey, says the country is "not by any means running out of water, except in some scattered local and industrial areas. . ." He pointed out that the lakes, as well as the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, are showing no definite water level decrease—nor are most of the water tables. His government department, he declared, "can see no definite trend either toward an increase or a lessening of the water supplies." He did say, however, that there are in fact very sharp shortages in parts of the southwestern United States—a situation he blamed on continued use of too many wells in concentrated areas, mostly in the high plains south of Amarillo, Tex.; central Arizona, and some parts of southern California. Huge industrial areas, such as those around Pittsburgh, Birmingham and Los Angeles, have similar water problems, according to Mr. Parker.

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